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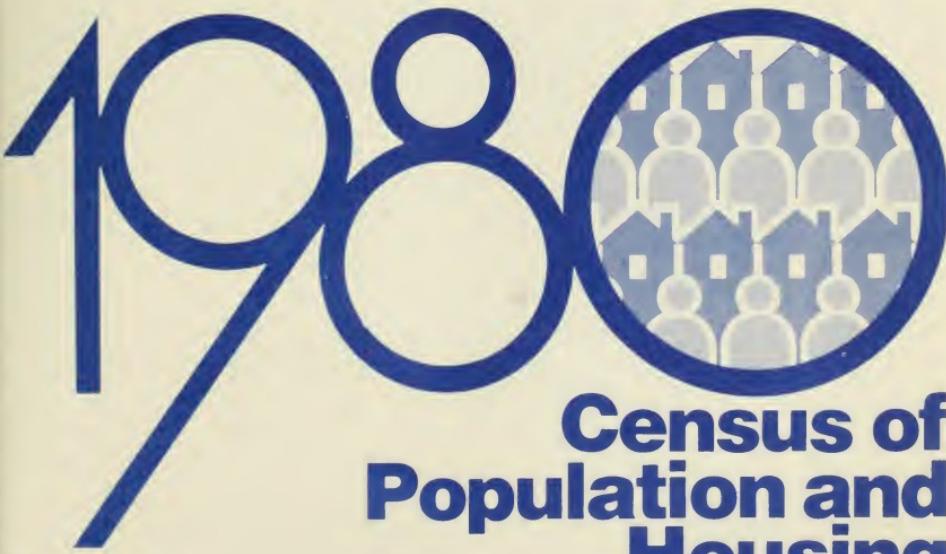


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Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress

MASSACHUSETTS



Census of Population and Housing

Bureau of the Census
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U.S. Department of Commerce
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Table 2. Summary Characteristics of Persons and Housing Units: 1980—Con.

(For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendices A and B.)

The State Congressional Districts Counties Places of 10,000 or More	Persons						Housing units							
	Percent	Age					Total	Year-round	Occupied				Median value (dollars) specified owner	Median contract rent (dollars) specified renter
		Total	Black	Spanish origin*	18 years and over	65 years and over			Percent	Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use	Family with female house holder, no husband present	Persons per unit		
Congressional District 8—Con.														
PLACES OF 10,000 OR MORE—Con.														
Huntington city	21 193	11 054	0 1	0 3	15 283	2 997	31 0	8 358	8 321	7 868	75 0	2 9	7 3	2 65
Virginia city					8 700	2 163	35 8	5 075	5 025	4 757	60 3	3 4	8 7	37 200
														178

*Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 3. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B]

The State	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
THE STATE									
Congressional Districts									
URBAN AND RURAL									
Total persons	4 075 970	509 463	509 511	509 268	509 720	509 604	509 383	509 538	509 483
Urban	2 725 640	260 976	172 027	465 477	508 240	509 604	409 225	179 128	220 963
Inside urbanized areas	2 054 559	64 423	194 553	417 413	508 240	509 604	352 786	99 586	102 507
Outside urbanized areas	671 081	248 536	172 077	48 854	-	-	56 797	52 542	118 456
Rural	1 520 330	248 467	337 484	42 791	1 480	-	100 158	330 220	289 222
Form	315 400	70 757	121 636	8 372	-	-	9 413	81 547	23 675
ANCESTRY									
Total persons	4 075 970	509 463	509 511	509 268	509 720	509 604	509 383	509 538	509 483
Single ancestry group	1 856 200	238 696	270 424	208 091	208 193	232 713	181 952	271 325	246 406
Dutch	26 100	3 000	10 000	6 638	7 866	7 866	7 866	8 320	8 388
English	109 486	1 681	10 910	17 168	12 809	15 212	12 792	10 085	14 349
French	38 943	2 686	2 069	3 702	5 852	4 451	5 388	6 569	8 226
German	707 161	111 344	149 747	80 309	69 498	51 639	71 895	116 806	55 923
Greek	3 380	492	12	707	455	939	271	76	428
Hungarian	3 270	232	100	974	1 211	1 211	513	513	256
Irish	96 187	13 298	7 038	14 178	17 632	14 368	9 933	8 189	11 251
Italian	20 853	981	389	2 207	5 355	2 864	2 159	825	6 073
Norwegian	267 853	43 495	27 816	15 758	30 434	20 168	63 349	28 985	-
Polish	63 512	5 272	3 468	5 272	8 893	10 397	8 169	12 272	9 225
Portuguese	704	75	73	116	155	83	117	58	77
Russian	11 415	321	156	4 531	2 354	2 538	675	249	591
Scottish	10 172	1 107	709	1 398	1 303	1 420	1 052	1 087	2 099
Swedish	162 597	8 200	17 879	18 124	27 999	19 137	16 276	37 824	-
Ukrainian	4 593	153	93	579	599	1 718	318	604	604
Other	328 250	29 587	25 987	32 997	46 430	66 313	27 058	32 667	27 211
Multiple ancestry group	1 867 721	221 217	195 125	258 705	253 856	232 882	287 134	197 879	213 923
Ancestry not specified	352 049	44 350	43 762	42 472	47 671	44 009	40 297	40 334	49 154
Not reported	244 193	31 845	30 663	28 406	36 152	33 575	28 799	26 562	27 891
Selected multiple ancestry groups:									
English and other group(s)	381 902	51 770	33 899	61 816	51 282	52 289	59 152	31 870	40 010
French and other group(s)	254 760	47 872	34 773	43 655	33 782	48 338	26 800	34 978	34 978
German and other group(s)	1 060 499	147 245	120 495	143 202	146 638	115 897	163 492	118 079	95 561
Irish and other group(s)	510 501	65 974	43 441	75 086	82 989	66 862	79 345	43 884	52 920
Italian and other group(s)	43 692	2 572	1 116	6 430	10 743	5 437	6 843	2 153	8 398
Polish and other group(s)	141 301	13 225	9 375	15 618	21 018	17 329	24 872	22 933	16 931
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
In households	3 957 232	468 193	495 451	501 890	493 108	491 300	504 247	486 438	496 605
Family householder	1 043 132	130 416	135 400	133 306	127 779	121 537	131 981	127 520	135 393
Nonfamily householder, Male	167 564	18 145	17 613	17 617	24 070	38 606	14 317	17 582	19 614
Spouse	236 212	28 078	29 420	22 567	37 054	54 050	15 327	23 365	26 352
Other relatives	985 173	116 731	123 531	118 986	105 944	94 527	116 312	112 977	118 453
Nonrelatives	121 552	18 024	18 021	19 492	18 022	12 000	21 418	19 729	18 515
Persons per household	2.73	2.76	2.73	2.89	2.61	2.29	3.12	2.87	2.74
Persons per family	3.29	3.29	3.25	3.36	3.24	3.01	3.51	3.39	3.24
PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD									
Households	1 447 310	176 639	181 633	173 490	188 900	214 193	161 425	169 467	181 359
1 person	335 392	39 090	41 347	31 812	50 699	73 091	23 385	35 529	40 439
2 persons	457 166	57 197	59 053	52 095	59 155	70 570	42 472	57 569	57 569
3 persons	233 552	28 457	29 726	30 375	29 971	31 056	29 951	26 453	29 777
4 persons	229 778	28 162	27 067	33 901	26 170	22 713	35 652	26 695	29 418
5 persons	121 338	15 315	15 354	16 830	13 801	10 243	18 941	15 541	15 313
6 or more persons	76 445	9 496	9 948	8 379	9 098	6 699	10 758	12 624	9 443
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 043 532	130 416	135 600	133 306	127 779	121 537	131 981	127 520	135 393
With own children under 18 years	567 116	60 450	78 490	66 055	56 187	85 943	69 892	71 422	-
Married-couple families	907 447	116 680	122 944	117 814	105 807	94 841	116 849	113 431	119 081
With own children under 18 years	490 670	62 973	63 864	68 763	53 592	41 176	75 830	62 799	62 151
Female householder, no husband present	104 639	10 134	16 816	12 156	18 078	21 699	11 584	9 866	12 306
With own children under 18 years	65 126	5 847	4 784	8 265	11 013	13 254	8 398	5 894	7 671
TYPE OF GROUP QUARTERS									
Persons in group quarters	118 738	21 270	14 060	7 378	16 612	18 304	5 136	23 100	12 876
In hotel or motel	4 732	375	650	283	303	580	518	1 155	868
In group quarters	44 553	6 201	7 445	4 434	5 862	6 343	2 438	6 310	5 520
In dormitory	13 718	2 116	1 236	1 059	1 987	1 604	1 604	2 084	2 084
In college dormitory	43 086	10 139	4 163	1 265	7 039	6 870	165	12 020	1 425
Other, in group quarters	12 436	2 237	450	316	2 419	2 788	211	1 534	2 481
MARITAL STATUS									
Male, 15 years and over	1 516 214	189 946	191 960	186 757	188 954	197 139	181 423	191 341	191 582
Single	977 626	58 506	55 224	54 040	63 666	76 503	52 429	63 726	54 029
Now married, except separated	927 370	118 861	125 265	119 554	108 496	98 040	118 882	116 271	121 981
Separated	12 561	1 026	801	1 693	2 029	3 102	1 598	910	400
Widowed	35 401	4 604	5 762	2 725	4 612	5 022	2 303	4 979	5 374
Divorced	65 257	6 069	4 588	7 735	9 951	14 452	6 211	5 453	8 798
Female, 15 years and over	1 620 741	203 415	206 598	197 951	214 691	225 913	183 322	195 766	199 085
Single	405 303	51 042	39 909	48 266	61 780	74 602	40 560	48 912	40 293
Now married, except separated	925 330	119 103	123 151	119 896	108 441	97 744	110 986	115 327	121 981
Separated	17 593	1 240	1 116	1 330	4 444	4 210	2 777	1 743	1 673
Widowed	184 118	24 379	26 718	15 305	25 368	29 213	11 624	23 720	25 791
Divorced	89 699	7 981	5 752	12 152	20 477	10 833	6 670	10 196	-
FERTILITY									
Women 15 to 44 years	958 280	117 092	102 084	126 965	126 005	130 826	131 731	112 193	109 032
Children ever born	1 216 332	151 462	149 539	158 151	134 629	115 563	187 394	156 209	159 383
Per 1,000 women	1 268	1 294	1 465	1 217	1 084	883	1 423	1 410	1 462

Table 4. Selected Social Characteristics: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8.)

The State
Congressional Districts
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Total persons	4 075 970	509 463	509 511	509 248	509 720	509 604	509 343	509 538	509 483
Native	3 968 496	500 937	501 600	493 045	489 309	487 153	499 067	501 902	495 483
Born in State of residence	3 031 356	386 572	414 255	347 337	373 495	348 667	388 502	397 787	394 741
Born elsewhere, and see, etc.	908 140	113 744	84 344	142 313	113 200	136 223	108 825	102 177	98 777
Born abroad	14 139	1 291	1 171	2 095	1 231	1 160	1 647	1 970	1 970
Foreign born	107 474	8 526	7 911	16 223	20 411	22 451	10 316	7 636	14 000

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Persons 5 to 17 years	867 061	108 875	187 140	120 280	99 040	77 975	131 332	113 247	109 922
Speak only English at home	842 294	105 580	104 785	116 379	94 145	74 073	128 030	111 080	108 022
Speak a language other than English at home	24 767	2 495	2 355	3 761	4 895	3 902	3 322	2 187	1 910
Spanish language spoken at home	5 242	615	465	617	1 217	801	923	331	273
Speaks English very well or well	4 787	548	429	573	1 160	704	793	311	269
Speaks English not well or not at all	455	57	36	44	57	30	49	13	4
Other language spoken at home	19 575	1 880	1 890	3 084	3 678	3 101	2 399	1 856	1 437
Speaks English very well or well	16 529	1 626	1 618	2 841	2 758	2 339	2 205	1 698	1 444
Speaks English not well or not at all	2 996	254	272	243	920	762	194	158	193

Persons 18 years and over

Speak only English at home	2 901 748	342 108	342 840	352 280	373 545	401 398	332 208	355 271	360 300
Speak Spanish and English at home	2 716 026	343 934	336 554	334 445	352 220	373 437	319 237	323 391	332 608
Spanish language spoken at home	182 253	12 742	12 886	17 375	23 545	27 967	12 968	31 880	27 692
Spanish English very well or well	17 078	1 196	1 203	1 923	20 305	23 373	1 946	31 056	17 373
Spanish English not well or not at all	15 525	1 621	1 016	1 804	3 781	3 219	1 797	1 258	1 029
Other language spoken at home	1 553	198	180	129	424	314	149	115	44
Speaks English very well or well	168 664	16 355	24 960	15 902	19 140	24 429	11 022	30 507	26 619
Speaks English not well or not at all	158 808	15 313	23 390	14 583	18 812	22 005	9 971	29 356	24 978
Persons 18 years and over	12 056	1 042	1 100	1 319	2 328	2 424	1 051	1 151	1 041

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND PRIVATE VEHICLE OCCUPANCY

Workers 16 years and over	1 837 489	226 417	210 411	241 023	246 048	261 521	242 325	198 993	186 451
Car, truck, van, or SUV	1 463 713	175 741	147 269	223 895	203 077	186 131	217 030	143 753	154 365
Drive alone	1 114 504	134 264	115 762	184 090	153 071	145 500	159 174	110 566	111 887
Carpool	349 209	41 477	31 507	47 905	50 006	43 001	58 736	33 899	42 878
Public transportation	101 749	2 839	563	10 207	25 742	45 610	8 943	2 185	5 560
Walked only	147 851	25	29	687	8 567	13 782	19 462	7 172	26 968
Driven	241 391	3 323	3 824	2 279	2 361	3 838	2 151	3 756	3 207
Worked at home	99 985	19 013	29 608	7 075	4 066	4 118	6 499	21 629	8 307
Persons per private vehicle	1.16	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.16	1.14	1.18	1.15	1.19

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	1 142 230	145 879	130 277	152 653	145 385	130 122	156 302	149 116	132 296
Nursery school	45 714	5 127	4 462	8 554	6 716	5 547	7 342	3 488	4 478
Public	18 253	2 155	2 401	2 097	2 344	1 712	2 771	2 271	2 542
Private	72 251	3 202	3 222	4 577	3 212	3 171	4 771	1 207	1 207
Kindergarten and elementary (1 to 8 years)	566 377	70 159	69 852	78 766	63 849	49 703	89 527	73 086	71 434
Public	499 026	61 350	61 117	69 782	49 167	41 722	82 345	54 899	66 644
Private	67 351	8 809	8 735	8 984	14 682	7 982	7 182	8 187	2 790
High school (11 to 14 years)	280 977	36 250	37 290	39 309	44 444	35 599	26 780	40 720	37 940
Public	19 154	2 345	1 624	2 439	6 255	2 935	23 351	3 198	3 671
College	230 008	31 998	16 877	23 585	39 121	48 585	18 913	32 485	18 444
Public	182 743	23 591	13 277	19 420	25 482	41 600	16 515	26 059	16 799
Private	47 265	8 407	3 600	4 165	13 639	6 985	2 398	6 426	1 645

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	2 345 701	288 958	301 749	291 422	297 841	316 394	270 076	279 626	299 645
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	391 854	58 360	83 830	20 454	36 941	37 166	24 382	76 186	54 335
High school (9 to 12 years)	242 296	2 155	2 155	2 333	31 427	36 870	28 194	28 377	40 614
College (1 to 3 years)	904 382	111 887	119 029	104 643	109 791	117 007	122 644	93 222	91 116
4 or more years	401 890	46 182	41 476	64 649	50 071	61 007	50 825	41 433	46 247
Percent high school graduates	407 281	43 463	30 891	81 443	65 323	68 296	46 541	34 257	37 067

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	3 769 253	470 311	470 311	472 739	474 578	478 873	463 338	468 448	470 462
Same house	2 095 209	269 362	29 614	242 852	266 202	250 300	233 760	270 295	270 824
Different house in United States	1 637 797	197 761	174 526	224 374	200 453	220 259	226 602	195 076	195 442
Same county	841 136	102 502	95 068	113 518	113 382	135 394	101 906	93 834	105 534
Different county	779 661	91 559	81 559	103 723	91 561	104 561	123 264	99 222	91 116
Same State	501 718	59 023	59 392	60 530	55 505	41 466	93 095	69 968	62 799
Different State	274 941	36 236	22 064	50 093	31 565	43 459	31 601	31 405	28 517
Northwest	22 636	3 069	872	5 709	2 916	4 304	2 620	1 411	1 735
South Central	154 281	23 383	13 359	23 077	17 686	23 383	19 365	17 129	15 578
West	41 920	4 816	4 816	5 237	4 111	5 234	4 191	4 279	4 279
Alaska	56 271	5 865	4 638	9 835	6 053	8 612	7 064	7 479	8 725
Abrored	36 619	3 188	2 218	5 766	8 232	8 316	2 976	2 935	2 988

VETERAN STATUS

Civilians persons 16 years and over	3 059 347	382 661	382 883	373 416	394 457	418 165	353 757	376 676	379 322
Veterans	529 843	60 681	57 675	72 445	68 977	70 257	68 742	60 394	70 612
Percent of civilian persons 16 years and over	17 3	15 9	15 1	19 4	17 5	16 9	19 4	16 0	18 6
Male veterans	513 070	58 713	54 148	70 283	66 265	67 391	66 815	58 797	68 658
Percent of male civilian persons 16 years and over	34 8	31 9	30 1	38 9	36 0	34 8	38 1	31 6	37 1

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

Nonhandicapped persons 16 to 64 years	2 563 841	313 619	298 492	336 385	333 427	344 182	324 682	305 490	307 564
With a work disability	25 423	2 818	2 697	1 898	3 810	5 134	2 579	2 961	3 526
Percent with a work disability	1 7	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0
Handicapped persons 16 to 64 years	437 367	60 593	75 179	31 810	54 294	63 962	34 487	62 102	64 740
With a public transportation disability	44 163	5 895	5 857	3 344	6 837	8 324	2 652	5 783	5 491

Table 5. Labor Force Characteristics: 1980

The State Congressional Districts									
[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.]									
	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 062 423	382 771	382 993	373 799	394 692	416 418	353 976	376 887	380 887
Labor force	1 996 428	244 588	227 719	275 870	266 973	282 812	260 493	221 062	216 911
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.2	63.9	59.5	73.8	67.6	67.9	73.6	58.7	56.9
Civilians labor force	1 993 352	244 478	227 609	275 487	266 738	282 559	260 274	220 851	215 356
Employed	1 885 231	220 242	212 216	267 277	257 977	270 277	248 778	192 899	192 356
Unemployed	107 831	12 486	12 723	8 260	10 941	12 262	11 494	17 989	21 924
Percent of civilian labor force	5.4	5.2	5.4	3.1	4.1	4.3	3.1	8.1	10.2
Not in labor force	1 065 995	138 183	155 274	97 929	127 719	133 606	93 483	155 825	163 976
Female, 16 years and over	1 584 274	198 750	196 108	192 852	210 385	222 748	178 236	190 913	194 287
Labor force	856 246	104 113	91 801	119 551	121 745	133 855	109 928	90 179	85 094
Female, 16 years and over	64.2	62.4	57.9	74.7	67.1	71.7	69.9	52.4	52.2
Civilians labor force	855 918	104 101	91 793	119 506	121 718	133 825	109 891	90 165	84 919
Employed	820 373	99 728	87 987	116 457	117 747	129 705	105 813	84 394	78 542
Unemployed	35 545	4 373	3 806	3 049	3 971	4 120	4 078	5 771	6 377
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	4.2	4.1	2.6	3.3	3.1	3.7	6.4	7.5
Not in labor force	726 098	107 477	104 291	73 889	88 891	86 899	100 144	100 144	107 177
Female, 16 years and over	1 584 274	198 750	196 108	192 852	210 385	222 748	178 236	190 913	194 287
With own children under 6 years	223 536	32 156	31 541	28 640	25 357	32 588	32 941	32 081	32 081
In labor force	127 727	17 609	16 129	16 103	15 077	13 762	19 926	15 885	13 236
With own children 6 to 17 years only	307 247	37 280	36 670	45 312	37 148	29 462	46 262	36 041	38 072
In labor force	205 757	25 713	23 500	31 894	25 845	21 574	32 584	22 066	22 581
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 885 521	231 792	215 336	267 227	255 797	270 297	248 778	202 842	193 432
Private wage and salary workers	1 402 120	168 207	152 038	220 521	200 998	213 290	203 072	126 619	135 375
Federal government workers	42 000	11 000	11 000	11 000	11 000	11 000	11 000	11 000	11 000
State government workers	85 419	9 228	6 711	6 475	16 372	15 498	8 101	12 149	10 865
Local government workers	163 274	18 878	22 310	18 414	20 797	20 192	18 696	20 330	23 657
Self-employed workers	174 150	28 717	45 617	15 226	10 219	11 403	13 371	33 245	16 352
Unpaid family workers	16 949	3 551	5 150	9 772	559	298	919	4 121	1 379
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 885 521	231 792	215 336	267 227	255 797	270 297	248 778	202 842	193 432
Managerial, professional, and related occupations	434 495	445	396	81 145	66 165	67 059	55 652	39 831	39 799
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	200 300	18 000	43 929	29 163	29 163	26 114	26 114	17 511	17 511
Professional, scientific occupations	234 365	28 715	20 513	53 372	37 637	61 313	27 618	23 033	22 728
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	567 909	61 831	47 986	94 140	88 725	97 164	78 065	49 803	48 193
Technicians and related support occupations	65 735	8 823	4 460	10 617	10 505	11 514	9 623	5 725	5 725
Sales occupations	197 886	20 707	19 165	38 564	26 102	26 102	24 259	17 777	17 777
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	314 988	32 521	24 710	47 379	54 122	59 040	44 833	26 070	24 943
Service occupations	264 633	35 035	30 602	29 061	36 412	40 419	29 168	32 401	31 535
Private household occupations	6 979	1 024	1 076	630	823	759	867	946	854
Protective service occupations	16 955	1 767	1 170	1 763	2 078	2 629	2 424	1 703	2 321
Service occupations, except protective and household	32 344	3 244	3 244	3 244	3 244	3 244	2 577	29 222	28 630
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	104 902	22 516	38 860	3 489	1 433	1 266	4 091	27 574	7 713
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	212 891	26 333	24 456	25 371	24 131	25 068	34 286	23 220	30 024
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	298 691	38 629	36 036	32 021	38 931	39 338	47 537	30 031	36 164
Machinists, assemblers, and inspectors	145 440	19 676	18 944	16 028	19 914	20 320	26 202	11 936	14 396
Transportation and material moving occupations	76 548	8 979	9 944	7 466	8 807	8 773	11 023	9 904	11 910
Haulers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	76 683	9 964	9 348	8 527	10 210	10 243	10 312	8 191	9 668
INDUSTRY									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 885 521	231 792	215 336	267 227	255 797	270 297	248 778	202 842	193 432
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining	125 648	23 715	40 791	4 214	1 695	1 132	4 351	26 532	21 438
Construction	99 380	12 181	12 804	12 679	10 812	10 846	15 664	11 430	12 962
Manufacturing	380 763	50 425	35 491	60 983	57 151	51 365	70 197	25 932	29 219
Food, beverage goods	646	20 788	15 408	19 893	20 960	15 696	17 578	12 854	16 499
Garment, textile goods	249 663	46 563	49 033	43 393	39 311	39 349	52 707	48 777	48 777
Transportation	87 335	7 384	7 256	13 096	14 598	13 487	13 632	8 777	9 110
Communications and other public utilities	41 776	4 104	4 150	5 210	5 171	6 309	6 381	4 705	5 746
Wholesale trade	92 232	9 027	10 403	19 291	11 627	14 400	13 796	7 920	5 768
Manufacturing	317 313	89 533	87 372	47 423	47 423	46 401	40 250	37 777	37 777
Finance, insurance, and real estate	107 669	8 692	7 484	15 231	17 105	21 877	14 299	7 100	7 097
Business and repair services	72 478	6 238	5 078	14 635	11 127	15 003	10 440	4 933	5 026
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services	69 109	8 616	6 830	9 208	8 308	12 890	7 366	7 960	7 931
Professional and related services	418 193	56 905	44 777	49 629	61 819	64 142	43 747	50 835	44 939
Health services	145 261	19 949	19 949	24 768	26 208	26 208	17 132	15 749	15 749
Educational services	170 055	22 044	19 265	19 525	24 033	24 480	18 345	24 961	18 402
Other professional and related services	79 858	7 483	6 963	12 051	14 200	16 124	8 303	7 199	7 538
Public administration	69 551	6 054	5 276	8 055	14 603	10 145	7 985	7 614	9 819
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979									
Males, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	1 243 116	154 566	151 631	164 997	156 199	162 410	158 540	150 021	144 813
Worked in 1979	1 235 502	153 760	151 065	164 525	154 974	160 787	157 789	149 154	143 448
40 to 49 weeks	192 435	170 303	161 083	170 303	163 980	170 765	162 089	113 616	169 679
1 to 39 weeks	144 999	17 650	16 160	18 471	17 949	22 445	17 116	17 115	16 841
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	266 768	33 897	33 671	31 691	31 600	36 253	26 314	43 046	35 828
50 to 52 weeks	1 051 759	130 640	129 554	141 349	128 861	130 909	138 733	126 771	124 940
With unemployment in 1979	176 742	82 808	93 297	112 086	95 673	92 808	107 787	81 268	84 940
Mean weeks of unemployment	195 568	22 438	19 919	20 206	26 023	30 207	23 276	26 550	26 945
Female, 16 years and over, in labor force in 1979	12.7	12.5	12.9	10.3	11.5	11.8	14.2	14.4	14.4
Persons 16 years and over with unemployment in 1979	349 412	41 162	35 360	38 225	48 288	55 339	42 324	44 728	43 986
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	98 512	11 681	11 097	7 644	11 103	12 835	10 209	15 921	18 022
WORKERS IN 1979									
Families	1 043 532	130 416	135 400	133 304	127 779	121 537	131 981	127 520	135 392
No workers	108 793	13 499	16 348	7 139	13 760	15 296	6 957	15 247	20 547
1 worker	296 798	36 166	39 313	35 411	37 056	32 603	35 634	38 359	44 236
2 or more workers	637 941	80 751	79 939	90 756	75 043	73 638	89 390	73 914	70 610

Table 6. Income and Poverty Status in 1979: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.)

**The State
Congressional Districts**
INCOME IN 1979

Unrelated individuals

Less than \$5,000

\$5,000 to \$7,499

\$7,500 to \$9,999

\$10,000 to \$14,999

\$15,000 to \$19,999

\$20,000 to \$24,999

\$25,000 to \$34,999

\$35,000 to \$49,999

\$50,000 or more

Median

Mean

The State District 1 District 2 District 3 District 4 District 5 District 6 District 7 District 8

1 447 310 176 639 181 633 173 490 188 904 214 193 141 625 149 447 181 359

171 967 22 025 28 895 8 343 16 845 29 016 9 424 28 452 26 867

112 671 14 501 17 889 6 658 13 329 18 625 6 885 17 369 17 415

106 655 14 264 14 233 7 195 13 384 17 724 6 813 15 771 15 271

214 205 27 847 32 690 18 879 26 886 34 411 16 915 29 915 26 662

203 193 27 847 32 690 20 323 26 886 30 411 20 915 29 915 26 662

193 589 23 923 21 881 23 511 24 915 26 060 27 471 19 884 25 944

249 769 20 531 21 618 40 578 35 205 33 730 42 229 19 233 27 951

127 621 17 322 18 914 29 246 19 914 17 322 20 630 8 254 11 011

54 150 16 040 16 777 16 544 7 195 19 903 4 040 3 116

\$17 761 \$16 696 \$14 202 \$25 382 \$19 147 \$16 153 \$23 294 \$13 777 \$18 709

\$19 160 \$16 843 \$29 340 \$22 327 \$19 211 \$25 557 \$16 412 \$17 734

Median

Mean

Families

Less than \$5,000

\$5,000 to \$7,499

\$7,500 to \$9,999

\$10,000 to \$14,999

\$15,000 to \$19,999

\$20,000 to \$24,999

\$25,000 to \$34,999

\$35,000 to \$49,999

\$50,000 or more

Median

Mean

1 043 532 130 416 135 600 133 304 127 779 121 537 131 981 127 520 135 393

58 864 7 271 11 449 3 223 5 777 6 604 4 017 11 512 9 013

57 368 7 202 10 026 3 029 5 303 6 668 3 978 10 830 10 330

63 154 10 884 3 767 6 566 7 400 4 293 10 907 10 719

49 104 10 884 3 767 6 566 7 400 4 293 11 153 20 555

157 432 22 750 24 739 13 540 17 470 17 483 17 277 22 292 21 888

163 667 21 173 20 062 18 094 19 711 18 657 24 245 18 190 22 955

224 990 20 392 20 124 36 137 30 890 27 472 39 184 18 603 26 180

116 312 11 380 12 268 26 895 18 034 14 578 19 073 7 757 10 217

209 317 11 380 12 268 26 895 18 034 14 578 19 073 7 757 10 217

50 947 5 640 17 388 17 388 5 155 8 633 3 545

\$21 185 \$19 869 \$16 935 \$28 447 \$23 472 \$21 500 \$25 146 \$16 468 \$18 905

\$23 938 \$22 101 \$19 432 \$32 769 \$26 528 \$23 807 \$27 685 \$18 831 \$20 354

Unrelated individuals 15 years and over

Median

Mean

\$73 225 \$70 955 \$8 642 \$4 544 \$4 523 \$33 223 \$40 811 \$7 348 \$40 139

68 808 11 966 7 949 3 199 9 066 12 507 2 797 14 123 7 185

52 177 8 087 7 403 2 002 6 117 9 483 1 943 10 487 6 655

100 363 12 815 9 066 5 060 13 357 23 908 5 077 13 723 13 723

97 911 12 815 9 066 5 060 13 357 23 908 5 077 13 723 13 723

52 314 5 991 5 074 5 616 8 664 13 448 3 836 5 007 4 678

97 370 10 368 8 643 13 142 15 819 25 425 9 001 7 361 7 611

80 933 6 549 4 935 13 092 15 037 19 841 9 511 4 314 7 654

19 916 15 597 15 597 4 166 3 044 2 297 2 297 4 437

3 220 122 244 847 462 740 303 184 119

\$6 867 \$5 359 \$5 313 \$11 350 \$7 560 \$10 372 \$14 599 \$5 556

\$9 058 \$7 544 \$7 423 \$13 317 \$9 905 \$9 439 \$11 741 \$6 137 \$7 968

Per capita income—nonfamily/household persons

\$7 451 \$6 742 \$6 084 \$10 055 \$8 292 \$8 213 \$8 139 \$5 577 \$6 290

\$7 524 \$6 835 \$6 146 \$10 135 \$8 462 \$8 300 \$8 189 \$5 636 \$6 463

HOUSEHOLD INCOME TYPE IN 1979

With earnings

Mean earnings

With Social Security income

With SSI

With public assistance income

Mean public assistance income

1 208 513 146 966 147 975 158 380 156 448 172 422 148 305 138 048

281 078 147 975 158 380 156 448 172 422 148 305 138 048 138 969

159 381 49 409 26 632 55 264 55 264 22 081 52 330 56 152

100 340 53 344 54 341 54 341 54 341 54 341 54 341 54 341 54 341

80 478 8 171 9 980 5 528 11 576 16 192 7 205 10 512 12 314

\$2 568 \$2 290 \$2 233 \$2 744 \$2 875 \$2 753 \$2 669 \$2 259 \$2 593

With capital income

With gifts

With bequests

With other nonlabor income

With other household income

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B)

The State
Congressional Districts

	Race					Race					
	White		American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut		Asian and Pacific Islander	White		American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut		Asian and Pacific Islander	
	Block		Spanish origin*			Block		Spanish origin*			
The State											
											District 1
SEX AND AGE											
Total persons	3 942 025	52 325	36 730	32 226	32 115	503 644	942	1 020	2 686	3 264	
Male	1 931 440	26 955	17 815	15 107	16 209	246 074	593	478	1 233	1 542	
Female	2 010 585	25 370	18 915	17 119	15 906	257 570	349	542	453	1 722	
Under 5 years	290 452	5 757	4 392	4 673	4 427	18 268	143	94	267	350	
5 to 14 years	398 355	11 777	7 973	7 699	7 469	75 448	144	316	580	550	
15 to 64 years	2 411 433	31 444	20 762	18 415	18 386	300 183	647	560	1 576	1 950	
65 years and over	167 450	1 142	689	537	470	21 987	—	17	68	55	
	474 030	2 505	1 614	992	1 361	66 488	8	33	95	193	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families	1 016 480	11 548	7 338	5 649	6 029	129 445	122	176	415	547	
With own children under 18 years	547 711	8 201	5 461	3 914	4 140	69 393	106	121	297	365	
Married-couple families	890 583	5 980	4 185	4 719	4 768	115 857	114	142	351	467	
With own children under 18 years	479 103	3 789	2 925	3 405	3 184	62 373	98	97	262	297	
Female householder, no husband present	96 241	4 772	2 627	593	979	10 074	—	21	23	73	
With own children under 18 years	58 253	3 961	2 182	376	803	5 808	19	10	56	56	
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons 25 years old and over	2 288 080	23 849	14 624	14 391	12 917	286 627	293	351	1 223	1 313	
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	382 002	2 778	3 078	2 649	3 255	57 961	6	76	206	450	
High school	230 253	4 252	3 500	1 197	28 820	55 202	5	68	210	320	
College	1 101 724	7 744	5 144	3 159	4 100	111 255	37	112	204	320	
1 to 3 years	391 761	5 053	2 106	2 286	2 010	45 724	87	79	197	181	
4 or more years	396 640	4 029	730	5 193	1 779	42 715	158	16	532	145	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	2 979 588	33 917	22 033	19 319	19 388	379 048	644	585	1 497	2 099	
Labor force	1 045 073	21 867	12 517	11 927	12 718	242 291	387	360	978	1 329	
Employed	1 040 260	19 640	9 940	11 272	11 388	229 709	349	311	931	1 193	
Unemployed	101 952	2 049	2 563	627	1 316	12 472	38	49	47	146	
Female, 16 years and over	1 542 650	18 554	11 487	10 051	9 748	197 034	202	290	861	1 118	
Labor force	652 922	8 111	4 862	5 495	5 183	105 253	124	155	390	530	
Employed	650 871	8 837	4 758	3 108	4 988	98 926	110	145	365	554	
Unemployed	33 424	758	887	283	445	4 307	14	20	15	49	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979											
Families	1 016 480	11 548	7 338	5 649	6 029	129 445	122	176	415	547	
Less than \$5,000	54 440	242	256	277	256	7 150	5	9	83	73	
\$5,000 to \$7,499	54 548	1 051	1 068	413	524	7 142	—	23	19	44	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	60 637	1 139	832	377	482	8 535	8	8	51	38	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	138 736	1 788	1 368	704	859	19 864	6	30	51	83	
\$15,000 to \$19,999	154 846	440	917	643	626	22 616	28	51	39	107	
\$20,000 to \$24,999	161 746	1 223	482	438	972	21 626	25	14	57	87	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	221 020	1 720	806	1 021	1 111	26 228	37	22	60	100	
\$35,000 to \$44,999	114 350	961	316	587	441	11 299	11	19	51	9	
\$50,000 or more	57 987	264	93	339	162	5 645	2	20	20	24	
Median	\$31 348	\$12 432	\$11 433	\$11 537	\$17 662	\$12 468	522 468	\$16 275	\$18 553	\$16 275	
Mean	\$32 108	\$17 571	\$14 667	\$12 372	\$19 662	\$22 110	\$23 916	\$18 140	\$20 206	\$19 539	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 831 754	50 016	35 180	31 528	31 182	484 228	778	920	2 542	3 136	
Income in 1979 below poverty level	340 102	13 325	10 523	8 086	5 661	46 148	185	150	697	608	
District 2											
											District 3
SEX AND AGE											
Females	503 188	341	1 014	1 932	2 344	498 843	3 272	1 413	5 127	2 974	
Male	249 948	215	151	794	1 154	245 102	1 673	469	2 496	1 496	
Female	255 220	126	499	1 139	1 210	253 441	1 599	744	2 431	1 478	
Under 5 years	39 177	24	134	232	379	35 377	306	121	726	398	
5 to 14 years	76 018	113	249	583	563	85 079	817	392	1 297	780	
15 to 57 years	281 970	196	567	962	1 217	326 292	2 076	827	2 919	1 719	
60 to 64 years	25 941	3	17	25	48	18 068	44	37	70	51	
65 years and over	82 082	5	47	133	157	35 727	29	36	113	26	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN											
Families	134 976	23	172	217	436	131 059	806	291	978	584	
With own children under 18 years	68 643	21	125	151	151	76 059	589	210	671	376	
Married-couple families	129 297	23	128	135	358	112 000	572	194	883	683	
With own children under 18 years	63 075	13	83	110	222	67 570	376	119	612	278	
Female householder, no husband present	8 665	—	41	65	63	11 776	182	91	65	85	
With own children under 18 years	4 692	—	31	36	44	7 921	171	85	53	80	
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED											
Persons 25 years and over	300 270	64	398	681	885	286 627	1 599	566	2 342	1 148	
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	83 361	2	73	217	435	20 096	51	55	221	149	
High school	29 256	7	108	95	99	17 861	116	93	126	119	
College	115 628	32	129	192	227	105 486	338	247	477	378	
4 or more years	41 337	5	53	65	72	63 570	435	98	491	286	
4 or more years	30 688	18	35	122	52	79 614	659	73	1 027	230	
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	380 570	204	587	1 050	1 353	367 349	2 113	849	3 030	1 711	
Labor force	226 334	135	348	525	806	270 905	1 713	615	2 286	1 298	
Employed	212 110	119	287	494	684	262 533	1 619	577	2 184	1 225	
Unemployed	12 144	16	31	37	36	17 565	447	59	102	119	
Female, 16 years and over	194 835	56	315	635	707	189 025	987	470	1 541	854	
Labor force	91 182	22	160	294	376	117 295	754	362	985	537	
Employed	87 417	22	137	282	333	114 317	728	338	938	508	
Unemployed	3 757	—	23	12	43	2 933	26	24	47	47	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979											
Families	134 976	23	172	217	436	131 050	806	291	978	584	
Less than \$5,000	11 336	2	24	66	49	3 026	91	15	61	61	
\$5,000 to \$7,499	9 955	—	17	20	70	2 925	33	21	21	13	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	10 802	4	16	10	89	3 447	59	25	14	14	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	25 032	2	62	41	67	10 455	112	53	76	60	
\$15,000 to \$19,999	24 679	—	21	13	61	13 320	48	34	104	101	
\$20,000 to \$24,999	19 991	4	13	20	73	18 485	58	48	76	100	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	20 073	9	13	23	19	35 595	148	42	322	145	
\$35,000 to \$44,999	8 370	2	5	6	5	1 641	200	37	179	73	
\$50,000 or more	4 736	—	6	18	5	17 132	57	—	114	31	
Median	\$16 707	\$24 213	\$11 643	\$11 128	\$10 537	\$27 817	\$25 092	\$16 144	\$27 741	\$22 247	
Mean	\$19 455	\$20 397	\$14 233	\$16 101	\$13 548	\$32 869	\$26 837	\$18 663	\$31 042	\$24 067	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	491 165	271	957	1 882	2 297	490 886	3 135	1 314	5 120	5 120	
Income in 1979 below poverty level	64 747	84	180	696	478	17 386	496	125	405	258	

*Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8.)

The State
Congressional Districts

	Race				Race				Spanish origin ¹	
	White		American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Spanish origin ¹	White		American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	
	White	Black	White	Black		White	Black	White	Black	
District 4										
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons										
Male	479 457	14 315	3 248	8 337	10 152	440 267	29 643	9 883	7 015	5 424
Female	228 304	6 988	1 499	4 084	5 262	216 639	15 080	4 495	3 472	2 921
Under 5 years	251 153	7 327	1 769	4 251	4 890	243 628	15 583	5 388	3 543	2 703
5 to 14 years	64 48	3 116	761	1 928	1 407	24 419	3 309	1 278	864	684
15 to 64 years	204 693	8 259	1 920	4 732	5 849	205 200	6 514	2 475	1 351	1 201
65 years and over	21 245	417	28	112	129	22 327	17 378	3 055	4 797	3 358
65 years and over	58 155	966	177	166	420	67 412	1 390	287	135	88
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Total families	121 124	3 345	688	1 642	2 134	111 208	6 617	1 983	1 276	1 016
With own children under 18 years	81 344	2 286	506	1 552	1 499	81 116	5 116	1 716	1 166	959
Married-couple families	101 672	1 698	375	1 367	1 675	89 594	3 071	773	1 044	708
With own children under 18 years	50 733	1 064	264	1 043	1 159	37 796	1 852	574	693	435
Female householders, no husband present	15 986	1 429	267	187	338	17 378	3 055	1 057	141	249
With own children under 18 years	9 368	1 107	211	138	287	9 590	2 597	951	65	183
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	284 466	6 477	1 320	3 708	4 160	294 504	13 516	3 925	3 346	2 405
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	34 452	918	185	859	1 072	33 968	1 628	696	590	500
High school (9 to 12 years)	29 369	1 310	301	274	614	32 881	2 549	1 124	185	362
College	4 947	2 281	559	651	1 554	106 003	4 581	1 443	752	629
1 year or less	48 151	151	181	449	413	56 884	2 998	508	616	465
4 or more years	62 556	1 017	94	1 475	467	64 938	1 760	154	1 195	74
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	375 911	9 278	2 028	4 814	6 160	384 923	12 124	5 880	4 718	3 582
Labor force	255 188	6 123	1 326	2 708	4 015	265 380	12 116	3 220	2 884	2 385
Employed	245 288	5 412	1 079	2 565	3 923	253 493	10 493	2 495	2 111	1 715
Unemployed	9 660	704	217	146	389	10 113	1 142	720	173	126
Female, 16 years and over	200 645	4 941	1 163	2 413	2 958	206 794	9 591	3 237	2 323	1 724
Labor force	116 181	2 905	700	1 268	1 696	125 403	5 345	1 409	1 215	928
Employed	112 670	2 640	627	1 204	1 584	122 032	4 915	1 178	1 153	854
Unemployed	3 484	76	73	63	132	3 361	456	231	62	48
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
Total families	121 124	3 345	688	1 642	2 134	111 208	6 617	1 983	1 276	1 016
Less than \$5,000	4 717	478	115	300	231	4 464	3 376	476	262	124
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 562	322	106	177	211	5 469	3 303	358	107	57
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 516	399	43	155	142	5 466	3 670	161	88	115
\$15,000 to \$19,999	13 754	510	127	202	279	15 009	1 033	395	234	220
\$20,000 to \$24,999	18 982	367	107	233	267	16 298	822	199	117	84
\$25,000 to \$29,999	30 071	420	90	238	383	17 566	693	155	167	174
\$30,000 or more	17 556	286	26	122	187	14 046	360	47	106	48
Median	9 660	106	7	85	54	5 780	93	18	24	20
Mean	223 739	\$14 644	\$12 689	\$14 734	\$18 569	\$21 909	\$12 732	\$9 946	\$13 641	\$13 818
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	464 580	13 907	3 183	8 223	9 895	444 642	28 973	9 567	6 753	5 470
Income in 1979 below poverty level	30 181	3 315	674	2 886	1 895	38 380	8 560	3 695	2 104	1 327
District 6										
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	500 032	1 981	2 504	3 816	3 628	497 584	591	8 918	1 469	2 517
Male	250 193	183	1 304	1 605	1 633	247 997	427	4 555	693	1 424
Female	249 839	796	1 170	2 111	1 095	249 587	164	4 365	775	1 092
Under 5 years	44 466	243	269	676	550	39 511	56	1 102	176	124
5 to 14 years	96 492	524	598	975	957	78 442	55	2 348	359	554
15 to 59 years	319 977	169	1 590	1 984	1 989	289 076	459	4 788	837	1 346
60 to 64 years	12 350	17	8	84	37	22 594	4	198	16	44
65 years and over	26 807	28	39	97	95	67 961	17	482	81	144
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Total families	130 188	396	527	662	590	125 459	36	1 655	191	437
With own children under 18 years	84 584	325	400	448	458	68 418	26	1 152	146	303
Married-couple families	115 359	314	414	560	508	112 081	30	1 002	160	399
With own children under 18 years	74 686	249	316	399	381	61 846	24	665	268	182
Female householders, no husband present	8 375	59	98	48	76	9 313	2	511	28	30
With own children under 18 years	8 222	59	77	36	75	5 468	2	392	20	30
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	264 013	939	999	1 661	1 428	274 991	174	3 474	653	934
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	23 988	59	88	204	205	74 859	14	199	189	189
High school (9 to 12 years)	22 564	158	215	181	179	21 311	17	879	55	129
College	120 732	254	492	474	523	98 211	27	932	160	182
1 to 3 years	50 098	180	176	293	285	40 776	61	471	73	146
4 or more years	45 611	288	26	527	236	33 794	55	203	166	129
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	348 553	1 188	1 570	2 095	2 044	369 718	474	5 212	921	1 443
Labor force	254 838	755	963	1 526	1 468	217 343	154	2 751	461	854
Employed	245 353	725	872	1 449	1 391	199 892	147	2 120	441	685
Unemployed	785	24	91	77	77	17 241	7	630	20	169
Female, 16 years and over	173 753	543	721	1 193	1 183	166 448	118	2 002	489	697
Labor force	108 322	243	395	780	730	88 660	40	1 169	203	322
Employed	104 316	238	362	732	685	83 093	38	966	194	260
Unemployed	3 979	5	33	48	45	5 553	2	203	8	42
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979										
Total families	130 188	396	527	642	590	125 439	36	1 655	191	437
Less than \$5,000	3 923	5	31	48	28	11 169	14	265	27	48
\$5,000 to \$7,499	3 874	21	51	28	22	10 545	2	229	36	56
\$7,500 to \$9,999	4 230	7	19	22	24	10 616	4	275	11	33
\$10,000 to \$12,499	11 265	55	41	67	67	23 224	3	355	38	82
\$12,500 to \$124,999	73 929	43	66	79	83	22 592	2	177	32	53
\$25,000 to \$34,999	23 949	41	100	126	107	18 016	1	133	7	58
\$35,000 to \$49,999	38 658	120	147	153	218	18 432	10	126	25	50
\$50,000 or more	18 831	93	54	85	85	7 663	2	76	14	23
Median	8 374	6	18	20	23	12 255	2	25	6	4
Mean	325 126	\$26 091	\$22 402	\$23 529	\$25 199	116 285	\$8 750	\$10 556	\$12 332	\$14 956
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	494 517	1 652	2 312	3 788	3 549	476 005	355	8 576	1 400	2 401
Income in 1979 below poverty level	23 210	208	396	273	310	69 733	161	2 689	439	464

Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race

Table 7. General, Social, and Economic Characteristics by Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample. See introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.)

**The State
Congressional Districts**

	Race				Spanish origin ¹	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander		
	District 8					
SEX AND AGE						
Total persons	497 310	1 220	8 710	1 841	1 592	
Male	246 563	796	4 272	726	777	
Female	250 747	424	4 438	1 115	815	
Under 5 years	37 811	119	1 022	254	232	
5 to 14 years	76 599	194	2 134	536	351	
15 to 59 years	288 159	816	4 403	983	938	
60 to 64 years	24 938	29	238	27	18	
65 years and over	69 403	62	513	37	33	
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	133 010	203	1 846	268	245	
With own children under 18 years	49 482	138	1 340	207	201	
Married-couple families	117 491	158	1 157	219	189	
With own children under 18 years	61 024	113	807	160	144	
Female householder, no husband present	11 672	45	541	38	65	
With stepchildren under 18 years	7 184	25	416	38	48	
Years of school completed	294 582	587	3 591	767	630	
Persons 25 years old and over	53 337	100	916	153	96	
Elementary (0 to 8 years)	39 629	83	778	114	61	
High school	11 979	194	1 236	269	250	
College	45 433	136	340	102	138	
4 or more years	36 704	74	127	149	55	
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	373 436	890	5 322	996	976	
Labor force	212 324	484	2 936	529	555	
Employed	190 325	329	2 177	504	469	
Unemployed	21 061	61	749	44	77	
Female, 16 years and over	190 546	296	2 689	628	531	
Labor force	83 304	178	1 285	272	261	
Employed	77 700	146	1 033	238	230	
Unemployed	6 050	16	280	29	31	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1979						
Families	133 010	203	1 846	268	245	
Less than \$5,000	8 565	36	321	80	50	
\$5,000 to \$7,499	10 036	13	255	15	21	
\$7,500 to \$9,999	10 425	8	271	15	27	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	20 133	70	305	21	42	
\$15,000 to \$19,999	21 544	30	268	35	36	
\$20,000 to \$24,999	22 731	23	158	41	39	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	25 255	16	192	28	30	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10 124	7	57	24	19	
\$50,000 or more	3 517	—	19	9	1	
Median	\$18 776	\$12 533	\$10 921	\$15 327	\$13 825	
Mean	\$32 463	\$14 388	\$13 922	\$16 587	\$15 742	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	485 711	946	8 351	1 820	1 506	
Income in 1979 below poverty level	50 317	316	2 614	560	321	

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 8. General Housing Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.]

The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Congressional Districts								
TOTAL HOUSING UNITS								
1 612 940	189 046	202 781	180 712	195 882	221 616	169 929	209 718	243 266
82 667	3 155	2 866	294	162	23	2 438	43 591	43 591
1 530 293	185 891	193 915	180 418	195 720	221 593	167 501	185 580	199 675
TOTAL AND VACANCY STATUS								
Occupied housing units								
Vacant seasonal and migratory	71 7	75 3	71 1	74 1	75 4	79 4	73 3	75 5
Year-round housing units	409 484	43 626	42 539	43 301	70 784	97 905	33 134	38 368
For rent	85 071	9 259	12 421	6 756	6 851	7 918	4 264	16 922
For sale	15 333	1 763	1 845	2 517	1 726	1 275	1 799	2 124
For seasonal use	25 462	3 468	3 193	2 158	2 790	3 902	1 880	4 165
For occasional use	14 981	770	1 811	405	532	340	460	3 979
Other vacancies	29 295	3 258	5 572	1 676	1 803	2 395	2 127	6 554
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Occupied housing units								
1 633 738	133 004	138 955	130 361	118 063	115 776	128 101	130 290	141 168
1979 or earlier	14 399	17 986	22 327	19 111	18 111	19 119	12 325	13 155
1975 to 1978	279 309	33 799	32 702	41 853	28 435	24 988	44 612	35 340
1970 to 1974	172 623	21 859	23 049	22 833	17 990	16 349	24 455	22 458
1960 to 1969	210 382	26 688	28 778	28 450	25 936	28 782	24 510	24 510
1950 to 1959	138 046	18 002	18 286	13 217	21 475	23 087	10 821	14 450
1940 or earlier	171 484	18 547	23 249	5 206	12 529	14 887	5 384	18 732
Occupied housing units								
1979 or March 1980	409 484	43 628	42 539	43 301	70 784	97 905	33 134	38 368
1975 to 1978	129 413	12 909	13 344	13 669	24 499	31 427	10 930	11 113
1970 to 1974	42 961	4 018	4 847	3 872	8 238	11 331	2 705	3 709
1960 to 1969	23 834	2 481	3 063	1 892	4 017	6 899	1 145	2 166
1950 or earlier	15 472	2 424	3 451	526	1 657	2 819	593	2 206
BATHROOMS								
Total occupied housing units								
No bathroom or only a half bath	53 957	2 770	3 477	3 446	5 315	5 974	11 352	19 525
1 complete bathroom	928 449	110 142	114 422	76 463	124 791	160 941	92 585	119 261
2 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	266 310	36 428	40 248	36 867	34 946	30 687	30 409	27 283
2 or more complete bathrooms	282 577	32 551	29 907	65 611	32 537	24 650	42 433	27 674
Owner-occupied housing units								
No bathroom or only a half bath	19 782	2 782	4 152	478	711	657	814	5 081
1 complete bathroom	525 241	67 662	71 940	40 759	57 460	66 791	60 168	75 791
2 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	232 574	35 571	30 571	30 305	26 327	27 137	24 142	26 580
2 or more complete bathrooms	257 335	29 986	24 742	58 389	20 754	21 741	39 982	25 276
Rent-occupied housing units								
No bathroom or only a half bath	409 484	43 628	42 539	43 301	70 784	97 905	33 134	38 368
1 complete bathroom	16 971	2 558	2 467	3 831	2 452	4 152	898	3 277
2 complete bathroom plus half bath(s)	347 386	36 354	34 603	32 423	62 334	87 536	28 294	32 452
2 or more complete bathrooms	25 514	2 941	3 640	4 993	3 890	3 734	2 341	1 842
Year-round housing units								
1 530 293	185 891	193 915	180 418	195 720	221 593	167 501	185 580	199 675
KITCHEN FACILITIES								
Complete kitchen facilities	1 496 422	181 475	187 770	179 502	194 200	218 572	166 225	177 792
No complete kitchen facilities	33 871	4 416	6 145	916	1 520	3 021	1 276	7 788
SOURCE OF WATER								
Public system or private company	1 137 212	129 717	120 594	159 644	186 919	220 364	112 510	96 889
Individual drilled well	337 464	51 608	60 191	19 690	8 370	1 141	52 262	73 927
Individual dug well	43 108	3 563	11 316	974	380	63	2 450	11 264
Some other source	10 509	1 003	1 814	110	51	25	279	3 500
SEWAGE DISPOSAL								
Public sewer	1 144 993	127 265	118 542	162 536	191 843	221 003	119 732	96 207
Septic tank or cesspool	362 120	55 697	70 866	17 466	3 562	230	47 016	82 800
Other means	23 180	2 929	4 507	416	315	360	753	6 573
AIR CONDITIONING								
Name	784 511	97 052	95 625	46 251	74 560	90 265	70 428	134 355
Central system	285 959	37 030	36 137	75 976	39 758	33 429	44 260	14 671
1 or more individual room units	459 823	51 809	62 153	58 191	81 402	97 499	52 813	38 554
HEATING EQUIPMENT								
Steam or hot water system	356 577	31 609	29 862	35 879	71 200	89 846	29 031	25 493
Central forced furnace	93 763	122 854	119 19	132 799	115 900	115 746	118 586	102 039
Electric heat pump	16 920	1 952	2 779	881	1 678	1 788	2 362	3 315
Other built-in electric units	71 800	6 828	13 290	4 845	4 919	4 673	7 009	19 798
Floor wall or propane furnace	27 211	4 593	5 940	1 453	1 902	2 759	1 925	4 412
Boiler, with flue	10 510	10 273	15 173	2 290	3 617	5 177	4 000	15 997
Room heater, with flue	16 514	2 355	3 34	4 433	780	5 177	737	4 883
Fireplace, stove, or portable room heaters	54 348	5 414	6 881	1 013	618	354	3 770	16 754
None	2 868	27	923	75	52	62	71	862
Occupied housing units	1 445 222	176 632	181 494	173 642	188 869	213 681	161 235	168 658
TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT								
With telephone	1 395 981	170 032	74 340	171 698	184 563	205 038	158 681	160 611
No telephone	49 241	6 600	7 154	1 964	4 306	8 643	2 554	8 047
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	141 919	14 860	13 391	6 533	23 693	44 579	6 013	14 288
1	492 830	58 054	59 096	18 746	76 528	89 726	43 703	53 752
2	546 830	67 837	71 652	78 444	82 320	53 120	69 463	68 296
3 or more	270 018	35 899	37 353	36 797	26 328	23 054	34 515	34 214

Table 9. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix B.)

**The State
Congressional Districts**
UNITS IN STRUCTURE

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Year-round housing units									
1, detached	1 530 293	185 891	193 915	180 418	195 720	221 593	167 501	185 580	199 675
1, attached	1 045 006	137 351	155 275	120 491	111 858	112 306	124 701	136 488	146 536
2	28 672	1 832	1 415	9 086	4 426	4 083	4 894	6 395	1 541
2 and 4	86 774	10 781	9 170	4 126	14 647	23 581	5 067	8 357	11 045
3 and 4	46 453	7 090	8 186	3 012	4 777	9 777	3 373	5 158	8 963
5 or more	264 815	20 773	15 394	39 404	56 040	71 113	22 881	20 269	19 120
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	58 791	8 664	7 865	4 280	2 272	513	6 635	14 092	14 470

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Owner-occupied housing units									
1, detached	1 035 738	133 004	138 955	130 361	118 089	115 776	128 101	130 290	141 168
1, attached	918 404	119 355	127 035	115 202	104 119	102 774	112 293	112 785	122 957
2	16 036	887	800	5 952	2 635	1 309	3 043	5 670	740
2	27 205	3 303	3 162	1 378	4 826	6 200	1 501	3 161	3 674
3 and 4	8 180	1 120	1 054	1 052	867	1 074	1 156	1 020	1 035
5 or more	19 187	1 460	1 393	5 417	3 044	3 044	1 269	1 823	1 717
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	46 526	6 879	5 708	3 757	2 092	375	5 837	10 831	11 045

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Renter-occupied housing units									
1, detached	409 484	43 628	42 539	43 301	70 786	97 905	33 134	38 368	39 823
1, attached	78 998	12 841	19 226	4 944	4 776	7 028	5 881	12 833	11 469
2	9 932	728	3 544	2 942	5 555	2 418	1 363	3 777	653
2	52 633	6 168	5 593	5 044	9 004	16 777	3 200	4 467	6 777
3 and 4	34 274	5 513	3 472	1 692	5 191	8 364	1 952	3 574	4 516
5 or more	225 115	16 711	12 840	31 668	50 130	63 676	20 267	15 509	15 314
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	7 102	1 197	1 404	326	130	122	452	1 727	1 744

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Year-round housing units									
1979 to March 1980	1 530 293	185 891	193 915	180 418	195 720	221 593	167 501	185 580	199 675
1975 to 1978	52 212	5 527	5 052	10 497	4 468	2 390	9 793	7 382	6 903
1970 to 1974	151 297	18 074	17 678	25 655	11 507	4 545	28 470	23 442	21 926
1960 to 1964	181 869	19 285	16 689	31 902	21 634	14 100	32 015	22 462	21 802
1950 to 1959	261 791	25 791	25 593	40 420	36 866	33 777	25 200	25 617	26 977
1940 to 1949	230 961	24 959	23 211	32 704	37 066	40 961	25 006	20 441	24 923
1939 or earlier	139 990	17 167	16 593	12 117	19 234	26 233	8 785	16 595	20 100
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	508 845	75 100	89 649	15 403	63 505	99 467	21 141	67 846	76 734

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Owner-occupied housing units									
1979 to March 1980	1 035 738	133 004	138 955	130 361	118 089	115 776	128 101	130 290	141 148
1975 to 1978	30 497	3 199	3 143	5 961	2 878	6 588	4 305	4 214	4 214
1970 to 1974	110 273	13 166	12 062	19 759	2 771	1 596	24 118	16 411	15 890
1960 to 1964	107 171	13 096	10 812	19 821	8 028	1 884	23 826	14 862	14 842
1950 to 1959	160 793	18 503	16 569	34 839	15 941	7 795	29 431	18 999	18 716
1940 to 1949	181 233	20 355	17 207	22 712	26 277	20 441	20 268	17 886	18 886
1939 or earlier	92 895	11 714	14 266	10 055	13 338	16 506	6 897	11 413	13 706
Mobile home or trailer, etc.	347 766	53 141	63 656	11 914	42 891	58 281	16 310	48 479	53 114

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Year-round housing units									
1, detached	409 484	43 628	42 539	43 301	70 786	97 905	33 134	38 368	39 823
1, attached	34 016	4 159	4 913	4 949	3 944	2 778	3 531	5 549	4 193
2	65 689	5 429	5 108	12 948	12 703	11 635	7 366	5 837	4 663
2	92 946	6 421	4 356	13 988	21 386	24 944	11 711	6 256	3 884
3	41 820	4 095	3 765	4 228	8 155	11 244	3 535	3 254	3 726
3	34 275	4 456	1 435	1 892	5 411	9 262	1 959	3 146	4 386
4	128 019	17 556	18 761	2 964	17 758	37 199	3 897	12 497	17 397

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Year-round housing units									
1, detached	1 035 738	133 004	138 955	130 361	118 089	115 776	128 101	130 290	141 168
1, attached	2 180	216	266	148	108	263	191	431	537
2	44 901	5 610	4 510	4 814	6 653	3 602	6 484	8 268	8 870
2	37 144	33 231	35 182	28 385	37 271	38 855	27 887	35 462	47 870
3	469 484	60 090	63 055	60 984	54 365	49 009	52 811	56 163	62 558
3	201 542	27 074	28 719	32 920	21 301	17 238	28 411	20 405	24 474
4	45 785	6 401	6 494	4 754	3 709	6 049	6 402	4 330	4 330

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Owner-occupied housing units									
1	409 484	43 628	42 539	43 301	70 786	97 905	33 134	38 368	39 823
1	22 616	2 045	1 040	4 317	3 926	9 790	769	1 406	2 323
2	169 676	15 407	12 026	17 149	34 260	49 144	12 726	13 333	15 431
2	149 810	16 026	15 279	18 484	26 234	29 937	14 540	14 851	14 459
3	48 235	6 820	9 029	4 830	4 969	7 055	3 815	5 920	5 787
3	14 294	2 453	4 022	1 200	1 090	1 384	1 029	2 129	1 387
4	4 435	877	1 143	321	307	555	255	727	236

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Year-round housing units									
1	1 530 293	185 891	193 915	180 418	195 720	221 593	167 501	185 580	199 675
1	28 543	2 127	1 351	3 910	4 978	11 536	1 236	497	1 908
2	11 687	1 077	763	1 750	2 313	4 281	439	341	723
2	13 616	286	148	578	3 238	8 200	—	102	1 074

PASSENGER ELEVATOR

Structures with 4 or more stories	53 846	3 490	2 262	6 238	10 519	24 017	1 675	1 940	3 705
With elevator	42 803	2 753	2 017	5 863	8 540	17 561	1 500	1 706	2 863
No elevator	11 043	737	245	375	1 979	6 456	175	234	842

Table 10. Fuels and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units:

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8.)

The State
Congressional Districts

	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6	District 7	District 8
Occupied housing units									
Utility gas	1 445 222	176 632	181 494	173 662	188 869	213 681	161 235	168 658	180 991
Bottled, tank, or LP gas									
Electricity	105 689	19 889	26 100	4 173	1 718	1 336	11 632	18 429	22 412
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	101 258	10 427	17 245	8 892	9 181	7 750	11 173	24 854	11 736
Cook or coke	325 873	33 739	66 802	15 664	18 921	10 506	27 552	71 194	81 495
Wood	3 354	165	246	23	540	1 006	73	13 152	1 149
Other	42 739	4 368	5 170	803	374	3 37	3 397	13 599	15 281
No fuel used	8 225	421	500	384	650	620	264	397	4 499
	511	82	53	36	52	61	27	125	75
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	798 209	95 348	50 474	133 185	154 401	191 286	98 842	31 622	43 051
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	100 202	20 649	4 234	2 632	1 996	12 000	18 306	24 295	
Electricity	493 336	61 772	105 137	33 375	27 744	15 068	46 782	110 471	92 987
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	34 325	1 820	3 227	2 471	3 259	4 188	3 114	4 730	11 518
Other	9 515	418	454	241	643	893	250	739	5 857
No fuel used	9 635	1 184	1 553	156	170	252	247	2 790	3 283
WATER HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	457 609	49 477	25 372	57 036	86 267	145 269	54 557	16 445	23 186
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	135 817	18 845	28 999	4 199	2 166	1 571	11 486	31 518	37 033
Electricity	845 055	107 437	126 235	112 262	100 142	65 888	94 937	119 052	119 102
Other	4 302	589	602	96	147	98	186	1 351	1 233
No fuel used	2 439	284	286	69	147	855	69	292	437
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
Specified owner-occupied housing units									
With a mortgage	759 344	91 712	58 190	106 264	101 327	100 251	104 401	74 618	90 640
Less than \$100	491 458	53 656	44 043	89 078	67 233	64 320	86 925	39 523	46 670
\$100 to \$149	1 092	181	269	32	74	86	48	224	158
\$150 to \$199	5 281	779	1 346	182	317	550	274	831	1 002
\$200 to \$249	21 954	3 428	4 228	302	1 828	3 130	1 951	2 576	3 511
\$250 to \$299	54 804	7 121	6 209	1 444	7 074	9 801	7 619	5 050	6 066
\$300 to \$349	68 662	8 097	5 131	5 637	4 721	10 381	8 781	7 714	8 714
\$350 to \$399	66 067	7 691	6 593	9 292	9 666	8 770	10 676	5 989	7 388
\$400 to \$449	60 504	6 917	5 186	9 632	8 613	7 752	10 568	5 483	6 353
\$450 to \$499	51 946	5 534	3 945	9 110	7 475	6 670	10 294	4 342	4 574
\$500 to \$549	42 72	4 156	2 679	8 679	6 020	4 973	9 563	3 482	3 407
\$550 to \$599	58 552	5 063	1 108	13 842	8 177	6 255	13 344	1 188	3 500
\$600 to \$749	40 870	2 993	1 491	13 832	5 662	4 144	9 240	1 677	1 829
\$750 or more	23 406	1 693	661	10 064	2 906	1 858	4 647	760	817
Median	\$375	\$347	\$213	\$461	\$380	\$348	\$417	\$340	\$331
Not mortgaged									
Less than \$100	267 886	38 056	44 077	19 188	34 094	35 931	17 466	35 095	43 979
\$100 to \$149	2 781	445	533	47	33	29	39	614	1 041
\$150 to \$199	13 625	2 903	3 440	237	433	659	444	2 733	2 776
\$200 to \$249	40 842	8 330	9 374	256	5 003	3 940	1 691	6 748	6 962
\$250 to \$299	116 129	12 293	2 513	5 773	13 883	17 339	7 150	12 242	18 790
\$300 to \$349	61 520	6 148	7 587	5 727	10 626	10 132	4 707	6 690	9 903
\$350 to \$399	20 152	1 764	2 050	2 942	3 936	2 563	1 916	2 011	2 970
\$400 to \$449	12 681	964	978	2 706	2 580	1 278	1 519	1 057	1 599
\$450 to \$499	\$133	\$121	\$122	\$166	\$150	\$138	\$146	\$124	\$130
GROSS RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units									
Less than \$100	383 378	38 470	35 950	42 176	70 407	97 410	31 786	33 537	36 672
\$100 to \$149	11 346	1 818	1 857	327	1 720	2 636	329	1 397	1 397
\$150 to \$199	12 217	1 237	1 619	487	1 784	3 444	458	1 663	1 185
\$200 to \$249	10 403	1 539	1 514	302	1 551	2 115	339	1 201	1 842
\$250 to \$299	11 159	1 674	1 790	375	1 340	2 690	278	1 398	1 614
\$300 to \$349	20 662	3 104	3 526	548	3 018	4 287	778	2 509	2 892
\$350 to \$399	19 575	2 462	2 462	821	3 099	2 433	999	2 535	2 200
\$400 to \$449	39 455	5 004	4 352	1 587	7 193	10 843	2 352	3 781	4 343
\$450 to \$499	82 879	8 118	6 152	6 059	16 767	24 923	6 892	7 421	6 547
\$500 or more	70 055	6 666	4 047	9 363	14 975	17 018	7 736	5 345	4 905
No gross rent	43 670	3 051	1 556	9 097	9 265	10 642	4 791	2 207	3 061
Median	20 525	1 108	541	4 767	3 742	5 849	2 231	902	1 385
\$400 to \$449	16 895	878	353	4 157	3 024	4 632	2 266	517	1 068
\$500 or more	9 590	326	138	3 433	1 448	2 342	1 377	245	281
No gross rent	14 343	2 157	2 707	1 001	1 710	4 276	1 000	2 174	2 576
Median	\$236	\$212	\$184	\$305	\$244	\$233	\$269	\$208	\$202

Table 11. Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8.)

**The State
Congressional Districts**
TENURE

	Race				Race				
	White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	White	Block	American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	
The State				District 1					

MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

Specified owner-occupied housing units	746,907	5,618	2,878	2,894	3,107	91,212	49	93	246	348
With a mortgage	450,504	4,628	2,894	2,894	2,135	53,256	47	55	208	272
Less than \$200	27,222	169	57	57	85	17,272	2	23	27	27
\$200 to \$399	118,645	1,307	573	314	682	15,144	-	15	19	95
\$300 to \$399	124,261	1,163	474	394	678	14,487	-	32	65	70
\$400 to \$499	92,981	761	276	315	488	9,654	7	-	19	44
\$500 or more	117,875	1,522	224	234	592	9,594	40	6	103	103
Median	\$376	\$373	\$306	\$493	\$372	\$349	\$500+	\$333	\$495	\$326
Not mortgaged	265,403	966	989	889	592	37,956	2	38	38	76

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units	360,741	11,195	5,239	4,187	4,248	37,718	197	183	326	380
Less than \$100	31,652	1,321	579	300	376	3,744	32	13	16	37
\$100 to \$199	85,001	2,778	1,690	1,084	1,166	12,115	23	47	92	159
\$200 to \$299	144,345	4,270	1,716	2,079	1,997	12,222	76	35	184	131
\$300 or more	85,846	2,632	1,045	979	912	5,216	68	20	29	45
No cash rent	14,257	31	207	95	97	2,121	-	18	5	8
Median	\$239	\$235	\$214	\$238	\$231	\$213	\$500+	\$195	\$229	\$194
Not mortgaged										

TENURE

Occupied housing units	180,549	77	234	360	592	178,803	1,157	312	1,185	740
Owner-occupied housing units	138,540	36	142	134	307	128,834	509	170	1,182	455
Percent of occupied housing units	76.7	46.8	60.7	37.2	51.9	75.4	44.0	54.5	66.0	61.5
Renter-occupied housing units	42,009	41	92	226	285	41,969	648	142	403	285

MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

Specified owner-occupied housing units	87,844	31	87	89	189	106,986	402	109	714	354
With a mortgage	43,872	24	36	65	96	87,859	394	93	677	313
Less than \$200	5,831	4	2	10	10	1,201	-	9	6	12
\$200 to \$399	14,447	9	24	13	49	17,722	22	15	76	76
\$300 to \$399	11,743	2	8	22	11	18,732	70	23	76	81
\$400 to \$499	6,621	-	2	7	14	17,555	78	8	142	76
\$500 or more	5,230	9	21	12	31	19,199	224	38	354	72
Median	\$314	\$289	\$269	\$380	\$278	\$462	\$500+	\$398	\$500+	\$397
Not mortgaged	43,974	7	51	24	93	19,127	8	16	37	41

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units	32,427	41	77	220	244	40,861	631	142	403	276
Less than \$100	4,941	6	5	25	24	1,108	8	-	-	9
\$100 to \$199	12,233	15	32	74	97	3,068	69	10	32	12
\$200 to \$299	10,018	-	27	78	101	14,963	203	50	148	135
\$300 or more	2,523	20	5	34	17	20,732	351	82	223	110
No cash rent	2,712	-	8	9	5	7,970	-	-	-	10
Median	\$181	\$197	\$192	\$208	\$198	\$300+	\$300+	\$300+	\$300+	\$283

District 4

Occupied housing units	179,706	5,066	865	2,098	2,790	197,521	10,567	2,871	1,964	1,686
Owner-occupied housing units	114,731	1,664	256	1,225	1,254	116,432	3,420	488	597	531
Percent of occupied housing units	63.8	39.2	28.6	32.4	44.9	56.1	34.2	19.1	30.5	30.3
Renter-occupied housing units	64,975	3,042	609	1,366	1,536	86,776	6,955	2,323	1,365	1,175

MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

Specified owner-occupied housing units	98,489	1,658	224	578	1,039	95,933	3,087	508	509	429
With a mortgage	64,941	1,255	179	534	861	60,725	2,591	451	360	339
Less than \$200	2,106	68	7	30	27	3,636	95	29	-	-
\$200 to \$399	19,972	345	55	47	237	18,944	774	173	76	111
\$300 to \$399	17,747	300	45	78	250	15,473	776	135	85	97
\$400 to \$499	13,103	227	21	91	167	11,062	386	82	93	57
\$500 or more	15,993	315	51	288	180	11,770	470	32	106	68
Median	\$381	\$371	\$361	\$500+	\$367	\$351	\$343	\$317	\$420	\$354
Not mortgaged	33,548	403	45	44	178	35,208	496	57	149	90

GROSS RENT

Specified renter-occupied housing units	64,645	3,019	606	1,364	1,530	66,474	6,819	2,278	1,353	1,159
Less than \$100	4,536	411	39	162	157	6,488	829	219	72	103
\$100 to \$199	12,937	838	228	468	468	19,842	1,723	751	325	283
\$200 to \$299	29,643	1,113	224	469	561	37,628	2,695	802	563	481
\$300 or more	16,353	636	115	209	209	20,280	1,562	500	359	281
No cash rent	1,166	15	-	18	27	1,866	6	34	34	11
Median	\$248	\$222	\$216	\$209	\$222	\$243	\$231	\$221	\$247	\$239

*Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

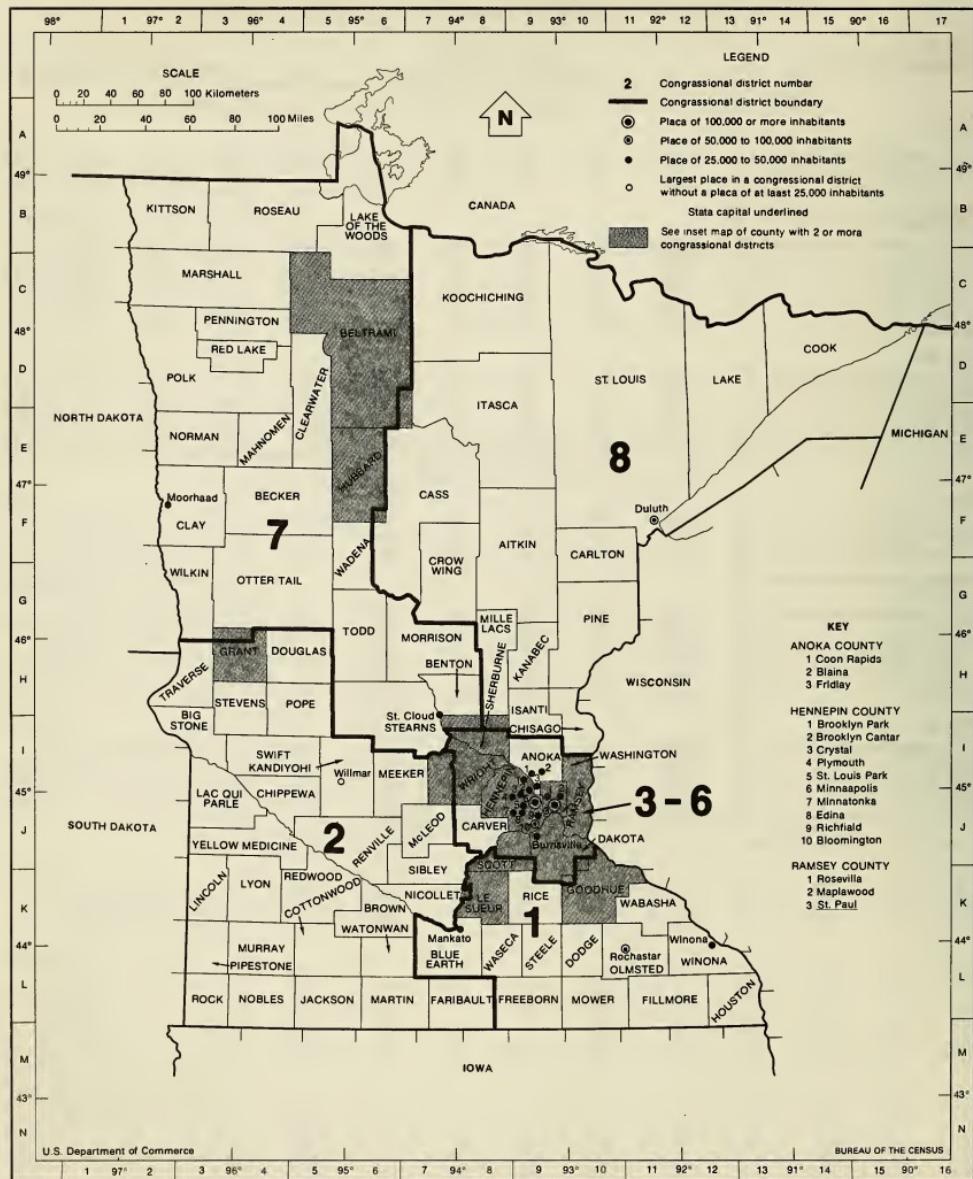
Table 11. Characteristics of Housing Units With Householder of Specified Race and Spanish Origin: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendix 8.)

The State Congressional Districts	Race					Spanish origin ¹	Race					Spanish origin ¹
	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	White		Black	Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander			
	District 6						District 7					
TENURE												
Occupied housing units	158 970	549	611	840	765	145 927	140	2 102	265	544		
Owner-occupied housing units	126 636	304	362	638	490	128 799	36	1 256	99	290		
Percent of occupied housing units	79.7	55.4	59.2	74.2	64.1	77.6	25.7	59.8	37.4	53.3		
Renter-occupied housing units	32 332	245	249	222	275	37 128	104	846	166	254		
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	163 126	285	307	538	423	73 844	31	777	80	178		
With a mortgage	85 754	263	297	490	382	39 375	20	413	62	129		
Less than \$200	2 256	2	16	19	7	3 432	—	199	—	6		
\$200 to \$299	16 337	33	72	44	32	11 170	4	107	8	28		
\$300 to \$399	21 109	8	51	44	94	11 376	—	69	3	40		
\$400 or more	19 797	43	88	121	73	11 415	6	36	37	36		
\$500 or more	26 452	177	262	176	5 582	10	2	24	19			
Median	\$416	\$500+	\$411	\$500+	\$479	\$343	\$500	\$207	\$474	\$376		
Not mortgaged	17 378	22	10	48	43	34 689	11	364	18	49		
GROSS RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	30 993	245	240	222	271	32 381	102	773	162	234		
Less than \$100	1 126	—	—	—	13	4 377	—	144	15	11		
\$100 to \$199	4 303	15	19	22	36	9 441	45	250	35	72		
\$200 to \$299	14 278	42	104	149	95	12 378	49	198	85	122		
\$300 or more	10 313	181	100	45	107	12 747	3	86	22	17		
No cash rent	973	7	11	6	20	2 438	5	85	5	12		
Median	\$267	\$300+	\$292	\$258	\$281	\$209	\$207	\$180	\$234	\$223		
District 8												
TENURE												
Occupied housing units	177 940	291	2 340	324	396							
Owner-occupied housing units	139 242	132	1 773	186	227							
Percent of occupied housing units	78.4	45.4	54	57.4	56.1							
Renter-occupied housing units	38 397	159	1 067	138	174							
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	89 645	75	773	140	145							
With a mortgage	46 122	58	365	109	123							
Less than \$200	4 583	—	80	8	—							
\$200 to \$299	13 919	30	110	8	52							
\$300 to \$399	13 926	7	111	21	35							
\$400 to \$499	7 971	14	39	15	21							
\$500 or more	6 055	7	25	57	15							
Median	\$334	\$297	\$293	\$500+	\$327							
Not mortgaged	43 523	17	408	31	22							
GROSS RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	35 342	148	990	135	164							
Less than \$100	5 132	25	159	10	22							
\$100 to \$199	11 062	50	353	36	39							
\$200 to \$299	11 033	55	278	33	31							
\$300 or more	5 642	14	121	18	28							
No cash rent	2 471	4	79	18	4							
Median	\$202	\$194	\$184	\$224	\$227							

Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Congressional Districts, Counties, and Selected Places



Congressional districts established March 11, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

BELTRAMI AND HUBBARD COUNTIES

LEGEND

- 2** Congressional district number
- Congressional district boundary
- - - County boundary
- County subdivision boundary
- Incorporated place boundary
- ~~~~ Major water feature



SCALE

0	10	20	30	40	50 Kilometers
0	10	20	30	40	50 Miles

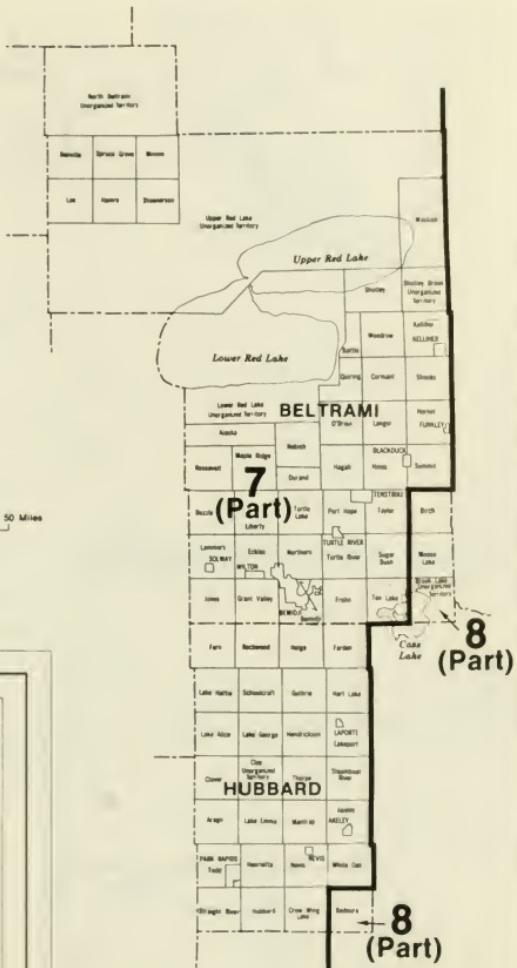
GRANT COUNTY

7
(Part)

2
(Part)

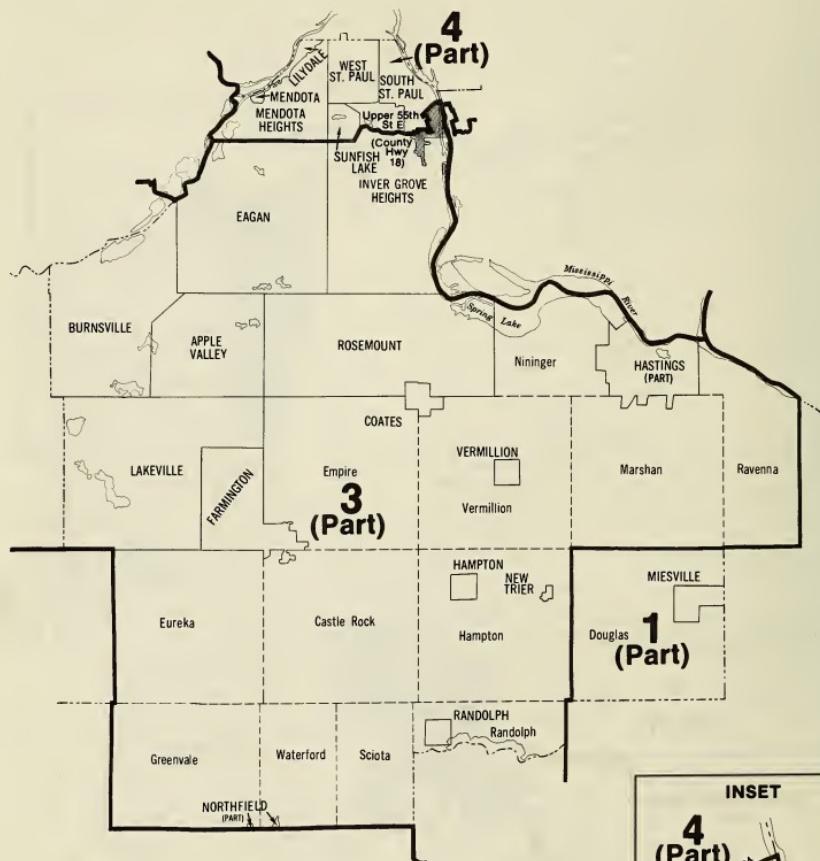
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Congressional districts established March 11, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

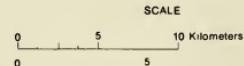
DAKOTA COUNTY



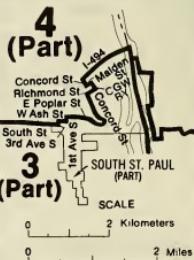
LEGEND

- 2**
 Congressional district number
 Congressional district boundary
 County boundary
 County subdivision boundary
 Incorporated place boundary
 Major water feature
 See inset map

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

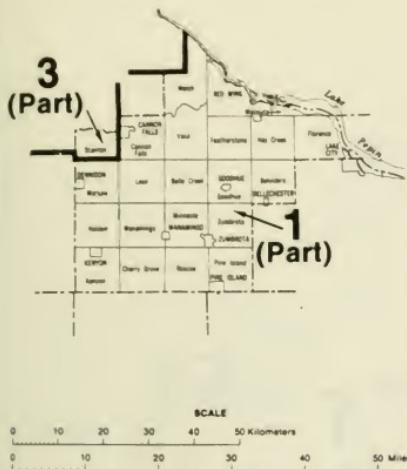


INSET

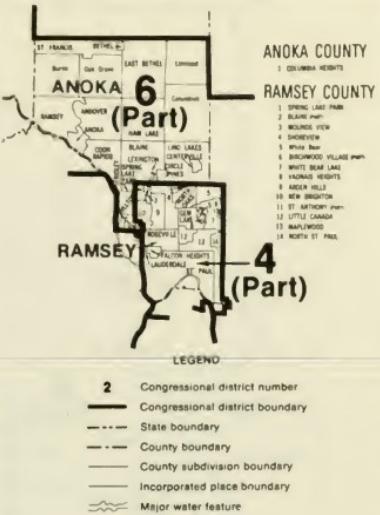


Congressional districts established March 11, 1962; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980.

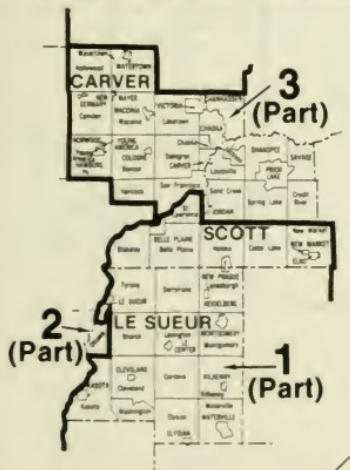
GOODHUE COUNTY



RAMSEY COUNTY



LE SUEUR AND SCOTT COUNTIES



U.S. Department of Commerce

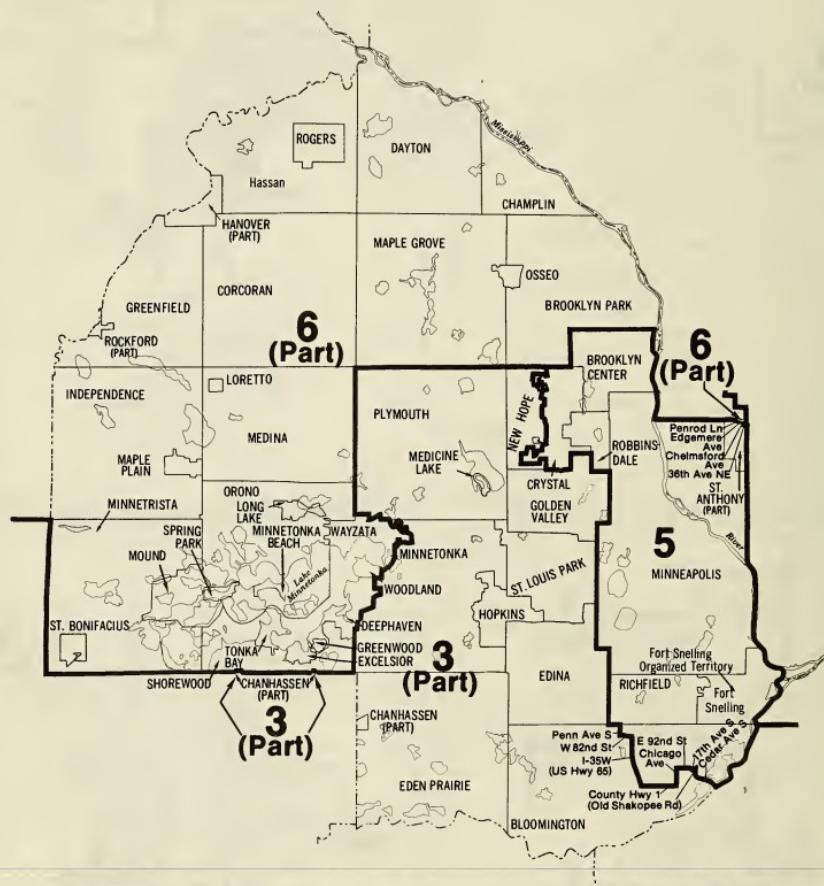
SHERBURNE AND WRIGHT COUNTIES



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Congressional districts established March 11, 1982; all other boundaries are as of January 1, 1980

HENNEPIN COUNTY

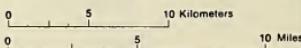


LEGEND

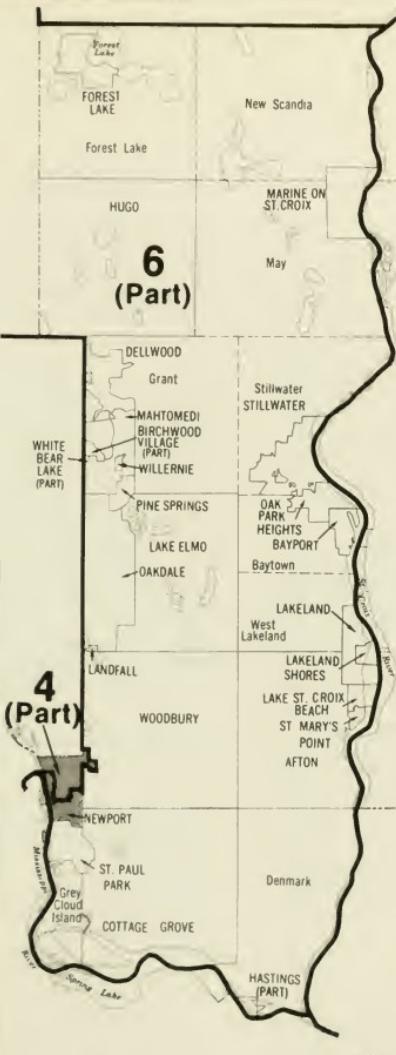
- 2** Congressional district number
- Congressional district boundary
- - - County boundary
- Incorporated place boundary
- ~~~~~ Major water feature



SCALE



WASHINGTON COUNTY



INSET

SCALE

0 1 Kilometers
0 1 Miles

4 (Part)

6 (Part)

J-494
Mississippi River Shoreline
21st St Ext
Cedar Ln
16th St Ext
Mississippi River
Shoreline
12th St
2nd Ave
Hastings Ave
10th St

Glen Rd
Lin Ave
13th St E
10th Ave



U.S. Department of Commerce

SCALE

0 5 Kilometers
0 5 Miles

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Appendix A.—Area Classifications

STATES	A-1
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS	A-1
Congressional Redistricting	A-1
Data Compilation for Congressional Districts	A-1
COUNTIES	A-1
PLACES	A-1
Incorporated Places	A-1
Census Designated Places	A-2
TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS	A-2
URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE	A-2
Urbanized Areas	A-2
Rural Farm	A-2
AREA MEASUREMENTS	A-2
HISTORIC DATA	A-2

STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

Congressional Districts

Congressional Redistricting

States are assigned seats in the House of Representatives on the basis of an apportionment following each decennial population census. The apportionment procedure, determined by Congress, assigns seats to each State on the basis of the census population, and the number of seats for that State remains constant for 10 years until the next apportionment. The total number of seats in the House of Representatives has been 435 since the apportionment following the 1910 census, except for temporary expansion for Alaska and Hawaii from 1959 to 1962.

After an apportionment, each State allocated two or more seats in the House is responsible for subdividing the State into congressional districts for the pur-

pose of electing each representative.¹ This redistricting action is generally the result of a law passed by the State legislature and signed by the governor. Each congressional district is as equal in population to all other congressional districts in the State as is practicable based on the last decennial census.

The congressional districts in this report are those in effect for the 98th Congress, elected in 1982, and they are the first to reflect the 1980 census apportionment. Most States have redrawn their congressional district boundaries based on 1980 populations (Maine and Montana plan to redistrict for the 99th Congress). Final redistricting of a few other States may be delayed by legal action. Unless there is further legal action, these districts will be in effect until 1992.

Federal statutes governing the apportionment process and method and redistricting may be found in Title 2, United States Code.

Data Compilation for Congressional Districts

Data from the 1980 census have been compiled for congressional districts by equating component census geographic areas to each district and summing all data for areas coded to the district. Where the smallest census geographic area was split by a congressional district boundary, the census records for the area were reviewed to determine in which district the majority of the population fell, and the entire area was coded to that district.

The 1970 population totals for congressional districts were obtained by summing the 1970 census counts for

component areas, including all subsequent corrections made to these counts. A review of the 1970 census maps was made where the smallest geographic census area was split by a congressional district line. If the population of the census area was small or the part in one of the congressional districts was relatively minor, the entire population was assigned to the district with the larger share of the area. Otherwise, the population was apportioned to the two congressional districts on the basis of settlement pattern.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Data are shown in table 2 for places with 10,000 or more inhabitants.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are

¹ Six States have only one representative, who is elected at large, and the District of Columbia has a nonvoting delegate.

incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New York and towns in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

In 11 States, certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's. These entities are shown in the Town/Township section of table 2 in this report. The States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Census designated place boundaries change with changes in the settlement pattern; a place which has the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries. Boundary outlines for CDP's appear on the county subdivision maps available for purchase from the Census Bureau.

TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS

Statistics for minor civil divisions, the primary legal subdivisions of counties, are presented in table 2 only for 11 States where those areas have important significance as geographic units. Data are shown

in table 2 for towns of 10,000 or more in the six New England States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont) and in New York and Wisconsin, and for townships of 10,000 or more in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, urban residence comprises all persons and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas. More specifically, urban residence consists of all persons and housing units in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons and housing units in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population and housing units not classified as urban constitute the rural population and housing.

Urbanized Areas

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population and housing in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum population of 50,000.

Rural Farm

The rural farm population and housing comprises all persons and housing units

living in rural areas on farms. Farms are defined as places from which sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products amounted to \$1,000 or more during 1979.

AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for States were prepared by using a digitization process on the topographic quadrangle maps produced by the U.S. Geological Survey. Area figures for all counties, places, towns and townships covered in these reports can be found in the 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Area measurement figures for congressional districts were prepared using an electronic digital planimeter to measure those counties split by congressional districts. Map types used for this process include U.S. Department of Transportation county maps and various census maps such as the Metropolitan Map Series (MMS). Area measurements for counties not split by congressional districts were derived from the digitized U.S. Geological Survey maps.

The land area figures for States shown in this report may differ from those shown in the PC80-1-A State reports because of changes made subsequent to the preparation of the area measurement figures shown in the State reports.

HISTORIC DATA

In some instances, 1970 population counts shown in table 1 have been revised since publication of the 1970 census reports. Counts which have been revised for States, counties, places, and towns/townships are not identified in this report but are indicated by the prefix "r" in the PC80-1-A State reports.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

GENERAL	B-1	Government Workers	B-7	Value	B-12
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GENERAL					
The 1980 census was conducted primarily					
through self-enumeration. The principal					
determinant for the responses was, there-					
fore, the questionnaire and its accompa-					
nating instruction guide. Furthermore,					
census takers were instructed, in their					
telephone and personal-visit interviews,					
to read the questions directly from the					
questionnaire. The definitions and expla-					
nations given below for each subject are					
drawn largely from various technical					
and procedural materials used in the					
collection of the data. These materials					
helped the census interviewers to under-					
stand more fully the intent of each ques-					
tion, and thus to resolve problems or					
unusual cases in a manner consistent with					
this intent. Also included is certain					
explanatory information to assist the					
user in the proper utilization of the					
statistics.					
Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages					
containing the population and housing					
questions used to produce the data shown					
in this report and the pages of the re-					
spondent instruction guide which relate					
to these questions are presented in					
appendix E.					
POPULATION					
CHARACTERISTICS					
Household					
A household includes all the persons					
who occupy a housing unit. The meas-					

ure, "persons per household," is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). For further information see the housing unit definition.

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Four basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship appear in the PC80-1-B, PC80-1-C, and PC80-1-D reports (and Summary Tape Files 2, 4, and 5).

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a non-family householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with non-relatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own" children are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age. "Related" children in a family include own children and all other persons (except the spouse of the householder) under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual may be (1) a householder living alone or with non-relatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption; all persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes,

schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are nine or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Sex

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons.

Race

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. Both 100-percent and sample totals for racial groups are included in the tables of this report. For a discussion of the two data sources, see the section on "Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups" on page B-3. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French American Indian, or Spanish American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" in table 1, which is based on 100-percent tabulations, includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, or Guamanian. The total for "Asian and Pacific Islander," which is available only from sample tabulations, is shown in tables 7 and 11 and includes the nine groups listed above as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in

an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese and Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for Racial Groups—There may be differences in this report between the totals for the racial groups based on 100-percent tabulations (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible for most groups. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a

"Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied for most groups, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data on racial groups. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" and "Other" populations (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 census publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 53 percent reported

"White." (The corresponding figures for 100-percent tabulations are 40 percent and 56 percent, respectively.) As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Other" are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, these changes do not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level of immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970, but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for the Asian and Pacific Islander population.

Spanish/Hispanic Origin

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent were derived from answers to

question 7, which was asked of all persons. Information on the Spanish origin population shown in this report is derived from both 1980 census 100-percent and sample tabulations. For a discussion of the two data sources, see "Comparability Between 1980 Census 100-Percent and Sample Totals for the Spanish Origin Population," below.

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire—Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban—as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America or they are persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, data for housing units, households, and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and another origin who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, the first reported origin of the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, in the 100-percent edit a response was assigned by computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If origin was not entered for any household member (excluding a paid employee), origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. The sample processing included more extensive edit procedures. For example, if any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was first assigned from available related information, such as ancestry and place of birth, reported for the individual. These edit procedures are a variation of

the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Limitations of the Data—A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population—There may be differences in this report between the total Spanish origin population based on 100-percent (tables 1 and 2) and sample tabulations (tables 7 and 11). Such differences reflect the results of more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item during the processing of sample questionnaires as well as sampling variability and nonsampling error. (For an explanation of sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data.")

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 figures on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with 1970

Spanish origin totals because of a number of factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

Age

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in questions 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to question 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference, as calculated in the computer, between date of birth and April 1, 1980. The median ages shown in this report are computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in table 1.

Marital Status

The data on marital status were derived from question 6, which was asked of all persons.

The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration.

Persons classified as "now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced and those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as married; persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married; and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

School Enrollment

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8 and 9. Persons are included as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons were to be reported as enrolled in nursery school if the school included instruction as an integral phase of its program but not if only custodial care was given. Children in Head Start programs were to be reported in nursery school or kindergarten as appropriate.

Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 through 8, and high school includes grades 9 through 12. In general, a public school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal government agency. In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Years of School Completed

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9

and 10. Persons whose education was received in a foreign school system or an ungraded school were instructed to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. If a person was currently attending or did not finish the highest grade attended, he or she was tabulated as having completed the previous grade or year.

If the person did not attend college but finished high school by an equivalency test (GED), the person was instructed to mark grade 12 (high school, 4 years).

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school as well as those who completed one or more years of college.

Nativity and Place of Birth

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12. The category "native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or in an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born abroad with at least one American parent. Persons not classified as native are classified as "foreign born."

Native persons are classified according to their State or area of birth. Respondents were instructed to report place of birth as the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than as the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital.

Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English

The data on language spoken at home and ability to speak English were derived from answers to questions 13a, b, and c. Persons who responded in question 13a that they spoke a language other than English at home were asked to report what language they spoke (question 13b) and how well they could speak English (question 13c). All languages that were reported were coded using a detailed classification of languages. Ability to speak English was reported as one of four categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The questions on language usage were intended to determine the extent to which non-English languages are spoken in the United States and to determine

how many persons feel they have difficulty speaking English. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

Ancestry

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic groups with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular ethnic group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely, country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were also identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French-Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., Polish or Italian). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "Not reported."

Residence in 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to questions 15a and 15b. Residence on April 1, 1975, is the usual place of residence 5 years before enumeration. The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5 years. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State understates the number of these kinds of moves.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

Veteran Status

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years and over are classified as nonveterans.

Work Disability

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons are identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability are further classified as "prevented from working" or "not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

Public Transportation Disability

Persons were identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

Fertility (Children Ever Born)

The data on children ever born were derived from responses to question 20. The number of children ever born to a woman consists of all live births the woman has ever had, including any babies who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her. Excluded

are miscarriages and stillbirths, and any of the woman's step-children, foster children, or children she has adopted.

Means of Transportation To Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "car, truck, or van" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons using a car, truck, or van, to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used.

Reference Week

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because not all persons were enumerated during the same week.

Labor Force Status

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26. The "labor force" includes all persons in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons 16 years old and over on active duty with the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). The "civilian labor force" consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below.

All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last four weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Industry and Occupation

The data on industry and occupation were derived from answers to questions 28 and 29, respectively, and are shown here for employed persons 16 years old and over. For persons who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. The industry and occupation statistics are based on the detailed classification systems developed for the 1980 census. The 1980 industry classification is based on the U.S. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and is similar to the 1970 system; the 1980 occupational classification is based on the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). This report shows major occupation and industry groups. The relationship between these major groups and more detailed categories found in other reports will be shown in the PC80-1-C and PC80-1-D reports.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to question 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation. The definitions of the class of worker categories shown in this report are as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Private wage and salary workers are persons who work for a private employer for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates.

Government Workers—Government workers are employees of any Federal, State, or local governmental units, regardless of the activity of the particular agency.

Self-Employed Workers—Self-employed workers are those who work for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade or who operate a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Unpaid family workers are those who work without pay in a family business or farm.

Labor Force Status in 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31.

Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "in labor force in 1979" if they worked in 1979 or had any weeks of unemployment in 1979, in accordance with the criteria for weeks worked in 1979 and weeks of unemployment in 1979 described below.

Worked in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "worked in 1979."

The data on weeks worked in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did any work for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "usually worked full-time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "usually worked part-time."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had 1 or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 in accordance with the criteria described below are classified as "with unemployment in 1979."

Weeks of Unemployment in 1979—The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which persons 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (i.e., trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Excluded are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave.

Income in 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over.

"Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage and salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. The figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

"Wage or salary income" is defined as the total money earnings received for work performed as an employee at any time during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, pay from Armed Forces, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments and cash bonuses earned. "Nonfarm net self-employment income" is defined as net money income (gross receipts minus business expenses) received from a business, professional enterprise, or partnership in which the person was engaged on his or her own account. "Farm net self-employment income" is defined as the net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) received from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from nonfarm and farm self-employment. "Interest, dividend, royalty or net rental income" includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers. "Social Security income" includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included. "Public assistance" or public welfare income includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal, State, or local welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children; and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this

item. "Income from all other sources" includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workers' compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employees' contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of households and families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1, 1980). For most households and families, however, the income reported was received by persons who were members of the household or family throughout 1979.

The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in tables 6 and 7. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less in table 6 and \$5,000 to \$10,000 in table 7 are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B to the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, *Money Income of Households in the United States: 1979*.

The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a

particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean or per capita values in the statistics for small areas or small subgroups of the population. Since the mean and per capita income amounts are strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, they are especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is therefore a better measure than the mean or per capita when the population base is small.

Poverty Status in 1979

Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being below or above the poverty level based on income in 1979, using a poverty index which provides a range of income cutoffs or "poverty thresholds" varying by size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. The poverty thresholds used in the 1980 census differ slightly from those used in the 1970 census, which took into account the same three factors as well as sex of the family householder or unrelated individual and farm-non-farm residence. In addition, for the 1980 census the thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons. The income cutoffs are updated each year to reflect the change in the Consumer Price Index. The poverty threshold for a family of four was \$7,412 in 1979; thresholds by size of family are shown below.

For a detailed explanation of the poverty definition, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980*.

Weighted Average Poverty Thresholds: 1979

<u>Size of family</u>	<u>Threshold</u>
1 person (unrelated individual)	
Under 65 years.....	3,774
65 years and over.....	3,479
2 persons.....	
Householder under 65 years...	4,876
Householder 65 years and over...	4,389
3 persons.....	
4 persons.....	5,389
5 persons.....	7,412
6 persons.....	8,776
7 persons.....	9,915
8 persons.....	11,237
9 persons.....	12,484
10 persons.....	14,812

Persons for Whom Poverty Status Is Determined—Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level.

Specified Poverty Level—Because the poverty definition currently in use by the Federal Government does not meet all the needs of the analysts of the data, some of the data are presented for alternate definitions ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the income cutoff at 125 percent of the poverty level was \$9,265 in 1979 for a family of 4 persons.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Living Quarters

Living quarters are classified in the census as either housing units or group quarters. Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (e.g., a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, mobile home or trailer). However, living quarters may also be in structures intended for nonresidential use (e.g., the rooms in a ware-

house where a night guard lives), as well as in boats, tents, vans, etc.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except those in Group Quarters as described in the next paragraph). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like, are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data—Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In addition, in 1970 a living quarters occupied by five or more persons unrelated to the head of the household or by six or more unrelated persons was not considered to be a housing unit but a group quarters. In 1980, however, this requirement was changed and, living quarters occupied by a group of nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or by 10 or more unrelated persons were considered to be group quarters. Thus, some living quarters classified as group quarters in 1970 would be classified as

housing units in 1980. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units—Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics. Counts of the total housing inventory, however, are given for each area presented in this report.

Occupancy and Vacancy Characteristics

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent, e.g., away on vacation. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. In tabulations of data collected of all units, by definition, the number of occupied housing units equals the number of households. In tabulations presenting data from a sample of the housing units, there may be small differences in the figures resulting from processing procedures used to weight the population and housing sample responses.

Persons Per Occupied Housing Unit—“Persons per occupied housing unit” is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

Year Householder Moved Into Unit—Data presented for this item are based on the information reported for the householder and refer to the year of the latest move. If the householder moved back into a

unit the person previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another in the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year in which a householder moved is not necessarily the same year as the year other members of the household moved, although in the majority of cases the entire household moved at the same time.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere are also classified as vacant.

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements, i.e., the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is to be demolished or is condemned. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Type of Vacant Unit—Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either “seasonal and migratory” or “year-round.” “Seasonal” units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. “Migratory” units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. “Year-round” vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A

unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status—Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered “For sale only,” including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered “For sale only.”

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered “For rent,” and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Held for occasional use. This category consists of vacant year-round units which are held for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year. Shared ownership or time-sharing condominiums are also classified as “Held for occasional use.” Homes reserved by their owners as second homes usually fall in this category, although some second homes may be classified as “seasonal.”

Other vacants. This category includes all vacant year-round units which do not fall into any of the classifications specified above. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy.

Tenure—A housing unit is “owner occupied” if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. All other occupied units are classified as “renter occupied,” including units rented for cash rent and those occupied without payment of cash rent.

Utilization, Structural, and Plumbing Characteristics

Persons Per Room—“Persons per room” is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. In this report, the figures shown refer to the number of occupied

housing units having 1.01 or more persons per room. Data are also shown separately for the number of persons in housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room.

Bedrooms—The number of bedrooms in the unit is the count of rooms used mainly for sleeping, even if also used for other purposes. Rooms reserved for sleeping, such as guest rooms, even though used infrequently, are counted as bedrooms. On the other hand, rooms used mainly for other purposes, even though used also for sleeping, such as a living room with a sofa bed, are not considered bedrooms. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Kitchen Facilities—A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range or cookstove, and (3) a mechanical refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Quarters with only portable cooking equipment are not considered as having a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a mechanical refrigerator.

Year Structure Built—Year structure built refers to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For a houseboat or mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year is assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in this report relate to the number of units in structures built during the specified periods and in existence at the time of enumeration.

Units in Structure—A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. Included in the count of

"mobile homes or trailers, etc." are units classified as boats, tents, vans, etc.

Stories in Structure—The count of stories (floors) in structure includes basements or attics if these contain finished rooms for living purposes.

Passenger Elevator—Statistics on elevator in structure are presented for housing units in structures with four or more stories or floors. The category, "No elevator," refers to the number of housing units in structures with four or more stories with no passenger elevator or with only elevator service used for freight.

Lacking Complete Plumbing for Exclusive Use—A housing unit is classified as "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities (hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower) are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present. In this report, data on "lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" are shown for renter-occupied housing units. Data are also shown for the number of persons in housing units lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use.

Bathrooms—A complete bathroom is a room with a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and a wash basin with piped hot and cold water for the exclusive use of the occupants of the housing unit. (Although the instructions on the questionnaire do not specify that a complete bathroom must have hot water, this requirement was applied during the processing of the data in an edit combining the items on complete bathrooms and complete plumbing facilities for the exclusive use of the household.) A half-bathroom has at least a flush toilet or a bathtub or shower for exclusive use, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom. The equipment must be inside the unit being enumerated. The category, "No bathroom or only a half bath," consists of units with no bathroom facilities, units with only a half-bathroom, and units with bathroom facilities which are also for the use of the occupants of other housing units.

Source of Water—Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to six or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to six or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving five or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an individual drilled well or an individual dug well. The category, "Some other source," includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Sewage Disposal—Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. Small sewage treatment plants, which in some localities are called neighborhood septic tanks, are also classified as public sewers. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means," includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Equipment and Fuels

Heating Equipment—Housing units use specific types of heating equipment as their primary source of heat. The categories for types used are: (1) a steam or hot water system; (2) a central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms; (3) an electric heat pump; (4) other built-in electric units which are permanently installed in the floors, walls, ceilings, or baseboards, and are a part of the electrical installation of the building; (5) a floor, wall, or pipeless furnace; (6) room heaters with flue or vent that burn gas, oil, or kerosene; and (8) fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind that can be picked up and moved. For vacant units which have had the heating equipment removed, the kind of equipment used by the previous occupants is considered to be the heating equipment for the unit.

Air-Conditioning—Air-conditioning is defined as the cooling of air by a refrigeration unit. It does not include evaporative coolers, fans, or blowers which are not connected to a refrigeration unit; however, it does include heat pumps. A central system is an installation which air-conditions a number of rooms. In an apartment building, such a system may cool all apartments in the building, each apartment may have its own central system, or there may be several systems, each providing central air-conditioning for a group of apartments. A system with individual room controls is a central system. A room unit is an individual air-conditioner which is installed in a window or an outside wall and is generally intended to cool one room, although it may sometimes be used to cool more than one room.

Vehicles Available—Data for this item refer to the number of households with vehicles available at home for the use of the members of the household. Included in this item are passenger cars, pickup trucks, small panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less, as well as station wagons, company cars, and taxicabs kept at home for the use of household members. Cars rented or leased for one month or more; police and government cars kept at home; and company vans and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are also included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled cars; immobile cars used as a source of power for some piece of machinery; and vans and trucks kept at home but used only for business purposes are excluded. The statistics do not reflect the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Telephone in Housing Unit—A unit is classified as having a telephone if there is a telephone in the living quarters. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Fuels Used for House Heating, Water Heating, and Cooking—“Utility gas” is gas piped through underground pipes from a central system that serves the

neighborhood. “Bottled, tank, or LP gas” is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. “Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.” includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids. For data on house heating fuel, the category “Other fuel” includes any other fuel such as purchased steam, coal dust, briquettes made of pitch and sawdust, waste materials such as corncobs, etc. For data on water heating fuel, the category “Other” also includes coal or coke, and wood. For data on cooking fuel, the category “Other” includes fuel oil, kerosene, coal or coke, wood, as well as coal dust, briquettes, etc.

Financial Characteristics

Value—Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. Value data are presented for “specified owner-occupied” housing units, which are limited to owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. Mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence, and owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings are excluded from the value tabulations. Value was collected for condominium housing units, but such units are excluded from the table showing value in this report.

Medians for value are rounded to the nearest hundred dollar. If the median falls in the category “Less than \$10,000,” it is shown as “\$10,000—.” If the median falls in the category “\$200,000 or more,” it is shown as “\$200,000+.”

Mortgage Status and Selected Monthly Owner Costs—The data are presented for “specified owner-occupied” housing units. These “specified” housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, or vans occupied as a usual residence as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multifamily buildings. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, or similar debts

on the property; real estate taxes; fire and hazard insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.).

In this report, separate distributions and medians for selected monthly owner costs are shown for selected owner-occupied housing units “With a mortgage” and for specified owner-occupied housing units “Not mortgaged.” Medians for selected monthly owner costs are rounded to the nearest dollar.

Contract Rent—Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. The statistics on rent are tabulated for “specified renter-occupied” housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres.

Medians for contract rent are rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median contract rent, units reported as “no cash rent” are excluded. If the median falls in the category “Less than \$50,” it is shown as “\$50—.” If the median falls in the category “\$500 or more,” it is shown as “\$500+.”

Gross Rent—The statistics on rent are tabulated for “specified renter-occupied” housing units which include renter-occupied housing units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. The computed rent termed “gross rent” is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as “No cash rent” in the rent tabulations.

This report presents data on medians for gross rent rounded to the nearest dollar. In computing median gross rent, units reported as “No cash rent” are excluded.

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE	C-1
Armed Forces	C-1
Crews of Merchant Vessels	C-1
Persons Away at School	C-1
Persons in Institutions	C-1
Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day	C-1
Americans Abroad	C-2
Citizens of Foreign Countries	C-2
DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES	C-2
PROCESSING PROCEDURES	C-2

USUAL PLACE OF RÉSIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located. Members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner/operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be

away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototype-setting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in tables 1 and 2 of this publication are based upon complete-count data and the data tabulated in tables 3 through 11 are based on the 1980 census sample. The data in tables 3 through 11 are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete-count result, because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Nonsampling error, therefore, affects both the complete-count data in tables 1 and 2 and the sample data in tables 3 through 11. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on pre-census estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was

prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in tables 3 through 11 in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete-count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The estimates in tables 3 through 11 would also differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of

a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Errors" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the

particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in sample given in table D. The adjustment factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate, follow the steps given below:

- a. Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively;
- b. Find the geographic area or congressional district with which you are working in table D and obtain the person or housing unit "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- c. Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., labor force status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2" or "98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- a. For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- b. For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- c. For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (for example, the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root

of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

(1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and

- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier) and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data.

The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

See appendix D of PHC80-3, *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas* or PC80-1-C, *General Social and Economic Characteristics*, for examples showing the computation of standard errors and the formation of confidence intervals.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and non-house-

holders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18.

- 1 2 persons in housing unit
- 2 3 persons in housing unit
- 3 4 persons in housing unit
- 4 5 to 7 persons in housing unit
- 5 8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18.

- 6-10 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in All Other Housing Units

- 11 1 person in housing unit
- 12-16 2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit

17 Persons in Group Quarters

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group

- 1 Householder
- 2 Non-householder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group

White Race

Persons of Spanish Origin

Male

- 1 0 to 4 years of age
- 2 5 to 14 years of age
- 3 15 to 19 years of age
- 4 20 to 24 years of age
- 5 25 to 34 years of age
- 6 35 to 44 years of age
- 7 45 to 64 years of age
- 8 65 years of age or older

Female

- 9-16 Same age categories as groups 1 to 8

17-32 Persons Not of Spanish Origin

Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16

Black Race

33-64 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

65-96 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

97-128 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

129-160 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count was combined or collapsed with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete-count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted

weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count and the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group

Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18

- 1 2 persons in housing unit
- 2 3 persons in housing unit
- 3 4 persons in housing unit

4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit	83	\$100 — \$149
5	8 or more persons in housing unit	84	\$150 — \$199
	<i>Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18</i>	85	\$200 — \$249
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit	86	\$250 — \$299
		87	\$300 — \$399
		88	\$400 — \$499
		89	\$500 +
	<i>All Other Housing Units</i>	90	Other Renter
11	1 person in housing unit	91	No Cash Rent
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit		
		92-102	<i>Persons Not of Spanish Origin</i>
			Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91
			<i>Black Race</i>
		103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
			<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>
		125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
			<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>
		147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
			<i>Other Race (includes those not listed above)</i>
		169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
			VACANT HOUSING UNITS
		Group	
17-32	<i>Black Race</i>	1	<i>Vacant for Rent</i>
	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16	2	<i>Vacant for Sale</i>
33-48	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>	3	<i>Other Vacant</i>
	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16		
49-64	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>		
	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16		
65-80	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>		
	Same Value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16		
	<i>Renter</i>		
	<i>White Race (persons of Spanish origin)</i>		
	<i>Rent Categories</i>		
81	\$ 1 — \$ 59		
82	\$ 60 — \$ 99		

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete-count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a precanvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumeration Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed,

and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics of the nonrespondents remaining after this operation were allocated by computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The editing process also includes another type of correction; namely, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person. When there was indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for all or most of the people, although persons were known to be present, a previously processed household was selected as a substitute and the full set of characteristics for each substitute person was duplicated. These duplications fall into two classes: (1) "persons substituted for mechanical failure," e.g., when the questionnaire page on which persons were listed was not properly microfilmed, and (2) "persons substituted for noninterview," e.g., when a housing unit was indicated as occupied but the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire.

Specific tolerances were established for the number of computer allocations and substitutions that would be permitted. If the number of corrections was beyond tolerance, the questionnaires in which the errors occurred were clerically reviewed. If it was found that the errors resulted from damaged questionnaires, from improper microfilming, from faulty reading by FOSDIC of undamaged questionnaires, or from other types of machine failure, the questionnaires were reprocessed.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ^{1/}	Size of publication area ^{2/}													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	650	670	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 340	4 470
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

1/ For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{\hat{S}^2 \left(\frac{1}{N} \right)}$$

N = Size of area

Y = Estimate of characteristic total

2/ The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}													
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1

1/ For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{B} \hat{p}(1-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

p = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

(Percent of persons or housing units in sample)

Characteristic	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
POPULATION			
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Household or family type.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Household size.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	0.9	0.8	0.4
Language usage and ability to speak			
English.....	1.4	1.2	0.7
Ancestry.....	1.6	1.4	0.8
Type of group quarters.....	0.6	0.5	0.3
Nativity and place of birth.....	2.0	2.0	1.3
Residence in 1975.....	3.3	3.3	2.4
Means of transportation to work.....	1.2	1.1	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.3	1.2	0.6
Years of school completed.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Veteran status.....	0.9	0.9	0.4
Work and public transportation			
disability.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Hours worked per week and weeks			
worked in 1979.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Unemployed in 1979.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Household income.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Family Income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Unrelated Individual Income.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.0	0.5
Poverty status: Family.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	1.8	1.5	0.9
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
HOUSING			
Vacancy status.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Tenure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Stories in structure.....	0.8	0.8	0.4
Passenger elevator.....	0.9	0.7	0.4
Source of water.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Year household moved into unit.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Housing equipment facilities.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.0	0.8	0.5
Number of bedrooms or bathrooms.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
Air conditioning.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5

Table D. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1980

(For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

**The State
Congressional Districts**

The State	4 075 970	26.2	1 612 960	26.9
District 1	509 460	32.2	189 040	31.8
District 2	509 500	37.8	202 775	37.7
District 3	509 499	19.1	180 710	18.8
District 4	509 506	16.0	193 628	15.9
District 5	509 506	15.9	221 628	15.9
District 6	509 446	22.5	169 930	22.5
District 7	509 521	35.7	209 727	37.3
District 8	509 506	30.1	243 265	33.3

"



Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.
2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked Son/daughter. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked Roomer, boarder.

3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the Indian (American) or Other circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark Never married.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.

8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A public school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.

9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade ever attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for Nursery school.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark Finished this grade (or year) only if the person finished the entire grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.
- H5. Mark the second circle only if you *must* go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.
- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark Yes, but also used by another household if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.

- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullmen kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.

- H8. Mark Owned or being bought if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark Owned or being bought if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark Rented for cash rent if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of charge by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.

- H9. A condominium is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.

- H10b. A commercial establishment is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

H12. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

H13. Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark A *one-family house detached from any other house* when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

H14a. Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

H15a. A *city or suburban lot* is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A *place* is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this *residence* is located.

H16. If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark *A public system*. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well*.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

H17. A *public sewer* is operated by a government body or a private organization. A *septic tank or cesspool* is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H19. The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house or apartment.

H20. This question refers to the type of *heating equipment* and not to the fuel used.

An *electric heat pump* is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A *floor, well, or pipeless furnace* delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a *portable room heater*.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

H21. Gas from *underground pipes* is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. *Bottled, tank, or LP gas* is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. *Other fuel* includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H22. If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly *average* for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the *total* amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket () the two utilities.

H23. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

H26. Answer Yes only if the telephone is located in your living quarters.

H27. Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

H28—H29. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H30—H32. Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

H30. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

H31. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H32a. The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the Yes, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has completed the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

13a. Mark No, only speaks English if the person always speaks English at home; then skip to question 14.

Mark Yes if the person speaks a language other than English *at home*. Do not mark Yes for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

b. Print the non-English language spoken at home. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages *at home* and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's ability to speak English.

- (1) The circle Very well should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
- (2) The circle Well should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
- (3) The circle Not well should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
- (4) The circle Not at all should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.

14. Print the ancestry group with which the person identifies. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

15a. Mark Yes, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between than and now. Mark No, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did not live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark Yes if you know that the location is now inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

17a. Mark Yes only if this person was on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark No if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

b. Mark Yes if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark No if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

c. Mark Yes, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark Yes, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark No if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

18a. Mark Yes if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark Yes only if the person was ever called to active duty; mark No if the only service was active duty for training.

b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should not be considered a health condition.

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark Yes if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
 Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
 Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
 Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
 Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.
 Unpaid volunteer work.
 Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.

If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.

- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark Worked at home for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark Drive alone.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.
25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark No.
- 26a. Mark Yes if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four weeks*; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b. Mark No, already has a job if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark No, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark No, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark Never worked if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

<u>Unacceptable</u>	<u>Acceptable</u>
Furniture company	Metal furniture manufacturing
Grocery store	Wholesale grocery store
Oil company	Retail gas station
Ranch	Cattle ranch

- c. Mark Manufacturing if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark Wholesale trade if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark Retail trade if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark Other if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of Other are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

<u>Unacceptable</u>	<u>Acceptable</u>
Clerk	Production clerk
Helper	Carpenter's helper
Mechanic	Auto engine mechanic
Nurse	Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private* nonprofit organization, such as a church, fill the first circle.

Mark Local government employee for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

- b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

- c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

- d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the Yes or No circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark No for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

- a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

- b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from e nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

- c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

- d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

- e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

- f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

- g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the None circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this
official Census Form
and mail it back on
Census Day,
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification,
please write the correct apartment number or location here:

DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	L	A6

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):

SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL
llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en
el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla y devuelva el cuestionario
por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director, Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

How to fill out your Census Form

Page 1

See the filled-out example in the yellow instruction guide. This guide will help with any problems you may have.

If you need more help, call the Census Office. The telephone number of the local office is shown at the bottom of the address box on the front cover.

Use a black pencil to answer the questions. Black pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens.

Fill circles "O" completely, like this ●

When you write in an answer, print or write clearly.

Make sure that answers are provided for everyone here.

See page 4 of the guide if a roomer or someone else in the household does not want to give you all the information for the form.

Answer the questions on pages 1 through 5, and then starting with pages 6 and 7, fill a pair of pages for each person in the household.

Check your answers. Then write your name, the date, and telephone number on page 20.

Mail back this form on Tuesday, April 1, or as soon afterward as you can. Use the enclosed envelope; no stamp is needed.

Please start by answering Question 1 below.

Question 1

List in Question 1

- Family members living here, including babies still in the hospital
- Relatives living here
- Lodgers or boarders living here
- Other persons living here
- College students who stay here while attending college even if their parents live elsewhere
- Persons who usually live here but are temporarily away (including children in boarding school below the college level)
- Persons with a home elsewhere but who stay here most of the week while working

1. What is the name of each person who was living here on Tuesday, April 1, 1980, or who was staying or visiting here and had no other home?

Do Not List in Question 1

- Any person away from here in the Armed Forces
- Any college student who stays somewhere else while attending college
- Any person who usually stays somewhere else most of the week while working there
- Any person away from here in an institution such as a home for the aged or mental hospital
- Any person staying or visiting here who has a usual home elsewhere

Note

If everyone here is staying only temporarily and has a usual home elsewhere, please mark this box .

Then please

- answer the questions on pages 2 through 5 only, and
- enter the address of your usual home on page 20

Please continue →

PAGE 2

**Here are the
QUESTIONS**

**These are the columns
for ANSWERS**

Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.

2. How is this person related to the person in column 1?

Fill one circle.

If "Other relative" of person in column 1,
give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law,
niece, grandson, etc.

3. Sex *Fill one circle.*

4 Is this person =

Fill one circle

10 of 10

5. Age and month and year of birth

- a. Print age at last birthday.
 - b. Print month and fill one circle.
 - c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.

6 Marital status

Fill one circle.

7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent?

Fill one circle

8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.

Fill one circle

If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."

10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended?

Fill one circle.

→ ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS		These are the columns for ANSWERS →																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.		<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? Fill one circle.		Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."		College (academic year) <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Fill one circle.		<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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→ NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12
FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

PERSON in column 7	
Last name	State where
If relative of person in column 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother
<input type="radio"/> Son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister	
If not related to person in column 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder	<input type="radio"/> Other
<input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate	Relative
<input type="radio"/> Paid employee	

<input type="radio"/> Male	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/> Female
White		
<input type="radio"/> Black or Negro		
<input type="radio"/> Japanese		
<input type="radio"/> Chinese		
<input type="radio"/> Filipino		
<input type="radio"/> Korean		
<input type="radio"/> Vietnamese		
<input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.)		
Prior Interview		

a. Age at last birthday	c. Year of birth
<input type="checkbox"/>	1
1	<input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 0
b. Month of birth	
<input type="checkbox"/>	4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar.	6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<input type="radio"/> Apr.—June	7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<input type="radio"/> July—Sept.	8 <input type="radio"/> 9
<input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.	9 <input type="radio"/> 0

<input type="radio"/> Now married	<input type="radio"/> Separated
<input type="radio"/> Widowed	<input type="radio"/> Never married
<input type="radio"/> Divorced	

<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-American, Chicano	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	

<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	

Highest grade attended:	
<input type="radio"/> Nursery school	<input type="radio"/> Kindergarten
Elementary through high school (grade or year)	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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College (academic year)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 or more
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
<input type="radio"/> Never attended school—Skip question 10							

<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year)	
<input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year)	
<input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	

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If you listed more than
7 persons in Question 1,
please see note on page 20.

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure
if the person should be listed—for example, a new baby still in the
hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here
once in a while and has no other home?

- Yes—On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.
 No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now—for
example, on a vacation or in a hospital?

- Yes—On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.
 No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

- Yes—On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one
at the home address to report the person to a census taker.
 No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this
address?

- One
 2 apartments or living quarters
 3 apartments or living quarters
 4 apartments or living quarters
 5 apartments or living quarters
 6 apartments or living quarters
 7 apartments or living quarters
 8 apartments or living quarters
 9 apartments or living quarters
 10 or more apartments or living quarters
 This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters—

- Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
 Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters,
that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or
shower?

- Yes, for this household only
 Yes, but also used by another household
 No, have some but not all plumbing facilities
 No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?

Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- 1 room 4 rooms 7 rooms
 2 rooms 5 rooms 8 rooms
 3 rooms 6 rooms 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters—

- Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
 Rented for cash rent?
 Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9.

H10.

H11.

H12.

H13.

H14.

H15.

H16.

H17.

H18.

H19.

H20.

H21.

H22.

H23.

H24.

H25.

H26.

H27.

H28.

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H31.

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H226.

H227.

H228.

H229.

H230.

H231.

H232.

H233.

H234.

H235.

H236.

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 4

ALSO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

H13. Which best describes this building?
Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- A mobile home or trailer
- A one-family house detached from any other house
- A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- A building for 2 families
- A building for 3 or 4 families
- A building for 5 to 9 families
- A building for 10 to 19 families
- A building for 20 to 49 families
- A building for 50 or more families
- A boat, tent, van, etc.

H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building?

Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.

- 1 to 3 — Skip to H15
- 7 to 12
- 4 to 6
- 13 or more stories

b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building?

- Yes
- No

H15a. Is this building —

- On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — **Skip to H16**
- On a place of 1 to 9 acres?
- On a place of 10 or more acres?

- b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to —**
- Less than \$50 (or None)
- \$250 to \$599
- \$1,000 to \$2,499
- \$50 to \$249
- \$600 to \$999
- \$2,500 or more

H16. Do you get water from —

- A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company?
- An individual drilled well?
- An individual dug well?
- Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)?

H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- Yes, connected to public sewer
- No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- No, use other means

H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted.

- 1979 or 1980
- 1960 to 1969
- 1940 to 1949
- 1975 to 1978
- 1950 to 1959
- 1939 or earlier
- 1970 to 1974

H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)?

- 1979 or 1980
- 1950 to 1959
- 1975 to 1978
- 1949 or earlier
- 1970 to 1974
- Always lived here
- 1960 to 1969

H20. How are your living quarters heated?

Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.

- Steam or hot water system
- Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms
(Do not count electric heat pumps here.)
- Electric heat pump
- Other built-in electric units (*permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard*)

- Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace
- Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene
- Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (*not portable*)
- Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind
- No heating equipment

H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating?

- Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- Electricity
- Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- Coal or coke
- Wood
- Other fuel
- No fuel used

b. Which fuel is used most for water heating?

- Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- Electricity
- Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- Coal or coke
- Wood
- Other fuel
- No fuel used

c. Which fuel is used most for cooking?

- Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- Electricity
- Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- Coal or coke
- Wood
- Other fuel
- No fuel used

H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters?

a. Electricity

- \$.00 OR Included in rent or no charge
- Average monthly cost*

b. Gas

- \$.00 OR Included in rent or no charge
- Average monthly cost*

c. Water

- \$.00 OR Included in rent or no charge
- Yearly cost*

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.

- \$.00 OR Included in rent or no charge
- Yearly cost*
- These fuels not used

H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator.

- Yes
- No

H24. How many bedrooms do you have?

Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.

- No bedroom
- 2 bedrooms
- 4 bedrooms
- 1 bedroom
- 3 bedrooms
- 5 or more bedrooms

H25. How many bathrooms do you have?

A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.

A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the fixtures for a complete bathroom.

- No bathroom, or only a half bathroom
- 1 complete bathroom
- 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s)
- 2 or more complete bathrooms

H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters?

- Yes
- No

H27. Do you have air conditioning?

- Yes, a central air-conditioning system
- Yes, 1 individual room unit
- Yes, 2 or more individual room units
- No

H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- None
- 1 automobile
- 2 automobiles
- 3 or more automobiles

H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- None
- 1 van or truck
- 2 vans or trucks
- 3 or more vans or trucks

CENSUS USE

H22a.

H22b.

H22c.

H22d.

H22e.

H22f.

H22g.

H22h.

H22i.

H22j.

H22k.

H22l.

H22m.

H22n.

H22o.

H22p.

H22q.

H22r.

H22s.

H22t.

H22u.

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H22w.

H22x.

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H22aa.

H22bb.</p

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 5

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Please answer H30-H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is —

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A condominium unit
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$ 00 OR None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$ 00 OR None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

- Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt.
- Yes, contract to purchase
- No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

- Yes
- No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?

Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$ 00 OR No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

- Yes, taxes included in payment
- No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

- Yes, insurance included in payment
- No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

(1)	2	4.	(2)	2	4.	(3)	2.	4.
S.S.	○ ○	○ ○ ○	S.S.	○ ○	○ ○ ○	S.S.	○ ○	○ ○ ○
Yes	1 1	1 1 1	Yes	1 1	1 1 1	Yes	1 1	1 1 1
No	2 2	2 2 2	No	2 2	2 2 2	No	2 2	2 2 2
O	3 3	3 3 3	O	3 3	3 3 3	O	3 3	3 3 3
O	4 4	4 4 4	O	4 4	4 4 4	O	4 4	4 4 4
O	5 5	5 5 5	O	5	5 5 5	O	5	5 5 5
O	6 6	6 6 6	O	6	6 6 6	O	6	6 6 6
O	7 7	7 7 7	O	7	7 7 7	O	7	7 7 7
O	8 8	8 8 8	O	8	8 8 8	O	8	8 8 8
O	9 9	9 9 9	O	9	9 9 9	O	9	9 9 9
(4)	2	■ 4	(5)	2	■ 4.	(6)	2.	■ 4.
S.S.	○ ○	○ ○ ○	S.S.	○ ○	○ ○ ○	S.S.	○ ○	○ ○ ○
Yes	1 1	1 1 1	Yes	1 1	1 1 1	Yes	1 1	1 1 1
No	2 2	2 2 2	No	2 2	2 2 2	No	2 2	2 2 2
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S.S.	○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○	○ ○ ○		
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Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 6

Name of Person 1 on page 2:	Last name _____	First name _____	Middle initial _____
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11. In what State or foreign country was this person born?

Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.

Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

12. If this person was born in a foreign country —

a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?

- Yes, a naturalized citizen
- No, not a citizen
- Born abroad of American parents

b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?

- 1975 to 1980
- 1965 to 1969
- 1950 to 1959
- 1970 to 1974
- 1960 to 1964
- Before 1950

13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

- Yes
- No, only speaks English — Skip to 14

b. What is this language?

(For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)

c. How well does this person speak English?

- Very well
- Not well
- Well
- Not at all

14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.

(For example: Afro-American, English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)

15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)?

If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.

- Born April 1975 or later — Turn to next page for next person
- Yes, this house — Skip to 16
- No, different house

b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?

(1) State, foreign country,

Puerto Rico

Guam, etc. _____

(2) County:

(3) City, town,

village, etc. _____

(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?

- Yes
- No, in unincorporated area

16. When was this person born?

- Born before April 1965 — Please go on with questions 17-33
- Born April 1965 or later — Turn to next page for next person

17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person —

- a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?

- Yes
- No

- b. Attending college?

- Yes
- No

- c. Working at a job or business?

- Yes, full time
- No

Yes, part time

18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States?

If Service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.

- Yes
- No — Skip to 19

- b. Was active-duty military service during —

Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.

- May 1975 or later
- Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)
- February 1955—July 1964
- Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)
- World War II (September 1940—July 1947)
- World War I (April 1917—November 1918)
- Any other time

19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which ...

- a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? _____ Yes No

- b. Prevents this person from working at a job? _____ Yes No

- c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? _____ Yes No

20. If this person is a female — None 1 2 3 4 5 6

How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?

Do not count her stepchildren 7 8 9 10 11 12 or children she has adopted. Yes No

21. If this person has ever been married —

- a. Has this person been married more than once?

- Once
- More than once

b. Month and year of marriage? Month and year of first marriage?

(Month) (Year) (Month) (Year)

c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?

- Yes
- No

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ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

22a. Did this person work at any time last week?

- Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)
- No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.

Skip to 25

b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)?

Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.

Hours _____

23. At what location did this person work last week? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.

If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.

a. Address (Number and street) _____

c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?

- Yes
- No, in unincorporated area

d. County _____

e. State _____ ZIP Code _____

24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?

Minutes _____

b. How did this person usually get to work last week? If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.

- Car
- Truck
- Van
- Bus or streetcar
- Railroad
- Subway or elevated
- Taxi cab
- Motorcycle
- Bicycle
- Walked only
- Worked at home
- Other — Specify _____

If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.

Appendix E—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Page 7

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

- c. When going to work last week, did this person usually —
 Drive alone — Skip to 28 Drive others only
 Share driving Ride as passenger only

d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van last week?
 2 4 6
 3 5 7 or more

After answering 24d, skip to 28.

25. Was this person temporarily absent or on layoff from a job or business last week?
 Yes, on layoff
 Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
 No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?
 Yes No — Skip to 27

- b. Could this person have taken a job last week?
 No, already has a job
 No, temporarily ill
 No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
 Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?
 1980 1978 1970 to 1974
 1979 1975 to 1977 1969 or earlier Never worked Skip to 31d

28—30. Current or most recent job activity

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week.
 If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours.
 If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.

28. Industry

- a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.

(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)

c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)

- Manufacturing Retail trade
 Wholesale trade Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)

30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)

- Employee of private company, business, or individual for wages, salary, or commissions

Federal government employee

State government employee

Local government employee (city, county, etc.)

Self-employed in own business,

professional practice, or farm —

Own business not incorporated

Own business incorporated

Working without pay in family business or farm

CENSUS USE

21b

I O

II I

III C

IV S

V G

VI Z

VII T

VIII R

IX E

X D

XI F

XII P

XIII Q

XIV U

XV V

XVI Y

XVII Z

31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

Yes No — Skip to 31d

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?
 Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks worked in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?
 Hours

CENSUS USE ONLY

31b

I O

II I

III C

IV S

V G

VI Z

VII T

VIII R

IX E

X D

XI F

XII P

XIII Q

XIV U

XV V

XVI Y

XVII Z

d. Of the weeks not worked in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?
 Weeks

32. Income in 1979 —

Fill circles and print dollar amounts.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.
 If exact amount is not known, write best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.

During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?

If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

Yes → \$ No (Annual amount — Dollars)

b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice Report net income after business expenses.

Yes → \$ No (Annual amount — Dollars)

c. Own farm...

Report net income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

Yes → \$ No (Annual amount — Dollars)

d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income

Report even small amounts credited to an account.

Yes → \$ No (Annual amount — Dollars)

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

Yes → \$ No (Annual amount — Dollars)

f. Supplemental Security (SSI). Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments

Yes → \$ No (Annual amount — Dollars)

g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly

Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

Yes → \$ No (Annual amount — Dollars)

33. What was this person's total income in 1979?

Add entries in questions 32 through g, subtract any losses. \$ 00

If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount OR None

32a 32b

I O

II I

III C

IV S

V G

VI Z

VII T

VIII R

IX E

X D

XI F

XII P

XIII Q

XIV U

XV V

XVI Y

XVII Z

32e 32f

I O

II I

III C

IV S

V G

VI Z

VII T

VIII R

IX E

X D

XI F

XII P

XIII Q

XIV U

XV V

XVI Y

XVII Z

32g 33

I O

II I

III C

IV S

V G

VI Z

VII T

VIII R

IX E

X D

XI F

XII P

XIII Q

XIV U

XV V

XVI Y

XVII Z

→ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2





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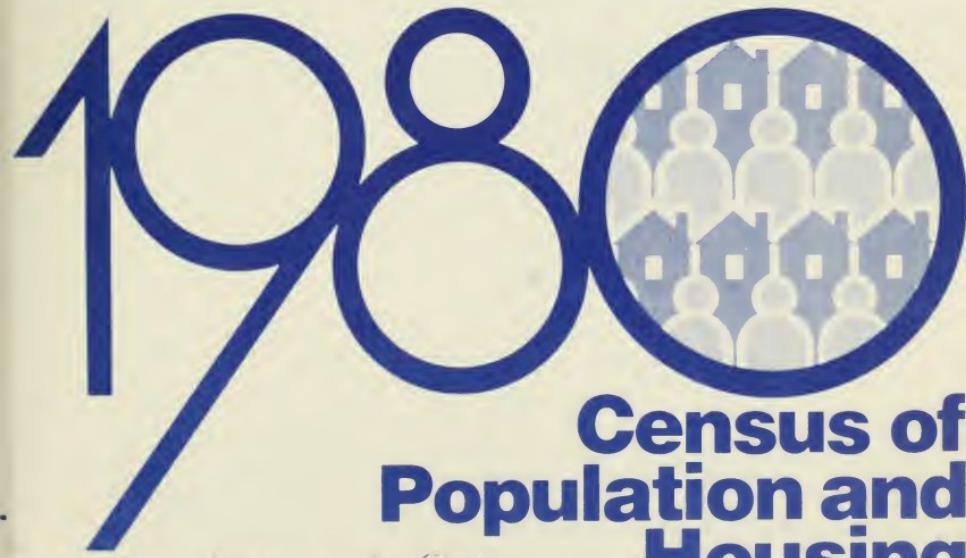


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Table Finding Guide—Population Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 3 to 7 present sample characteristics)

Table Finding Guide—Housing Characteristics

(Tables 1 and 2 contain complete-count characteristics; tables 8 to 11 present sample characteristics)

Subject	States and Congressional Districts		Subject	States and Congressional Districts		
	Total	Race or Spanish Origin		All Housing Units	Year-Round Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units
				Total	1, 2, 8	1, 2, 8, 9, 10
AREA AND RESIDENCE						
Land area	1					
Population density	1, 3					
Urban	3					
Rural	3					
Farm	3					
GENERAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Age	1, 2	7				
Voting age persons	1, 2	1				
Sex	1, 5	7				
Race	1, 2, 7					
Spanish origin	1, 2, 7					
Ancestry	3					
Nativity and place of birth	4					
Residence in 1975	4					
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	4					
Marital status	4					
Fertility	3					
Family type	3	7				
Household type and relationship	1, 3					
Persons in households	1, 2, 3					
Group quarters type	1, 3					
Persons in group quarters	1, 3					
School enrollment	4					
Years of school completed	4	7				
Veteran status	4					
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS						
Labor force status	5	7				
Class of worker	5					
Labor force status in 1970	5					
Workers in family in 1970	5					
Occupation	5					
Industry	5					
Transportation to work	4					
Disability status	4					
Income in 1979	6	7				
Poverty status in 1979	6	7				

¹Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.
New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

²Towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin; townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

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